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VOL. 1 NO. 183 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1913. ONE ANNA.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
18th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	10000
1st Nov.	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
8th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ..	10000
15th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
22nd ..	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	10000
29th ..	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
13th ..	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
20th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
27th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	12500
10th ..	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	10000
24th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	10000
21st ..	Caledonia .	8000	.....	..
28th ..	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ..	10000
21st ..	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
4th April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
18th ..	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
9th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	10000
16th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

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*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

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Bombay, 17th September, 1913.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	29th Sept.	10th Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	1936	19th Octr	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov	14th Nov
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5500	6th Nov	28th Nov

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City of Birmingham .. A&C	7475*	23rd Feb..	21st Feb ..
City of Calcutta ..A&C	7630*	12th Mar..	16th Mar..
Trafford Hall A	5321	21st Mar..	....
City of Manchester A&C	5551	....	25th Mar..
City of Paris A&C	9234	13th April.	11th April.
City of Karachi A&C	5566	....	22nd April
City of Lahore ..A&C	6975	....	29th April
City of Birmingham ..A&C	7475	7th May..	25th May..

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

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FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
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Liverpool ..	605	957	452	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	....	737

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LHASA	2184,	Mon. 6th Oct.	11 a.m.	†P. D. & C.M.
DWARKA	1695,	Th. 9th Oct.	9 a.m.	‡C. M.
LINGA ..	2185,	Fri. 10th Oct.	*6 a.m.	Direct.

† Porebunder Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Cutch Mandvie.
* Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

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Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
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WANTED—A TYPIST with good knowledge of English who must be a cyclist. Also a CANVASSER having experience of House Agency, and Estate brokery. Apply sharp Box No. 76 C/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 0548

WANTED—For work on mission buildings at Palampur (Rs. 135,000—Experienced European Overseer. Testimonials must accompany application.—Apply REV. R. H. H. HASLAM, M. S. C. C., Kangra, Punjab.

WANTED for the Ishwari Memorial Hospital for women, Benares, Surgical Theatre Sister. Pay Rs. 100 with board, lighting, punkahs and dhobi found. Only those versed in modern Aseptic Technique need apply.—Applications with copies of testimonials to be forwarded to the SUPERINTENDENT.

WANTED qualified MEDICAL MEN and LADY DOCTORS for temporary plague duty. Applications stating qualifications and supported by copies of any testimonials should be made to THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER, for the Government of Bombay.

WANTED a CLERK for General Office work. Salary Rs. 30 to 40, according to qualifications. Persons having experience of Shipping Work only need apply. Apply with Copies of testimonials to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, York Bdg., Hornby Road.

WANTED an experienced ELECTRICAL WIREMAN for the Office of the Electric Inspector, P. W. D., Central Provinces, Nagpur, on a salary Rs. 60 p.m., on probation for three months. After this period, if he gives satisfaction, he will be brought on the regular temporary establishment.

Applications should be submitted with copies of testimonials to
THE ELECTRIC INSPECTOR.
P. W. D., C. P., Nagpur.

WANTED—HEAD MISTRESS. Graduate or qualified experienced under-graduate, for Mofussil Girls English School, Guzerat. One knowing French, Chemistry, preferable. Pay Rs. 110 rising to Rs. 125 in three years according to qualifications. Elderly qualified retired Head-Masters may also apply.—Apply Mr. K. A. BALA, Dy. Educational Inspector, 75, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WANTED—An experienced ACCOUNTS CLERK on a salary of Rs. 40 p.m. for the Office of the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, M. W. S., Marine Lines Bombay.

The post is on the temporary establishment i.e. non-pensionable.

Apply sending copies of genuine testimonials to the undersigned.

T. C. WATSON, Major, R.E.,
A. C. R. E., Bombay, M. W. S.

WANTED, an ambitious youth capable to work as an ASSISTANT MANAGER in a Cotton Weaving and Spinning Mill. Must have practical experience of cost accounts and thorough insight in machinery and inside working of a mill. Good prospects for a deserving candidate. Apply personally to

SETH GOCULDAS BANGAD,
C/o. Seth Motilal Tejmal,
Vithoba Lane, Kalbadevi Rd.,
Bombay.

WANTED—An assistant for the Financial Department of the Assam Secretariat on a salary of Rs. 150. A thorough knowledge of the Civil Service Regulations and Civil Account Code is indispensable.

Applications, which should state age, birth place, educational qualifications, testimonials and appointments if any held up to the present, will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th October 1913.

The selected candidate will be on probation for six months.

G. E. SOAMES,
Under Secretary to the
Chief Commissioner of Assam,
Financial Department,
Shillong.

BANDSMEN.—REQUIRED the following SOLO PLAYERS: Picolo and flute—Bb and Eb Clarionet—Saxophone—Cornet. Must also be efficient instructors. Apply
BAND PRESIDENT,
42nd Deoli Regt., Deoli.

CHEMISTS ASSISTANT WANTED —Apply with references to E. PLOMER & CO., Chemists, Lahore.

REQUIRED a Sub-Asst. Surgeon for the State Military Hospital, to work under a Senior Sub-Asstt. Surgeon. Salary Rs. 35 p. m. State age.—Apply A. HAKIM, State Surgeon, Rampur State.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LADY'S long Fur Coat. Cost 10 guineas. No reasonable offer refused. Can be seen by applying to No. 77, "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—MOTO-REVE. Light weight. Two Horse Power. Very Economical. Quite new. Sell. Rs. 475.

ALLDAYS. Three Horse Power. Good order. Rs. 230.

C. BINKS,
opp. Byculla Club.

FOR SALE two Genuine IVORY PIECES. Both measuring about 7½ feet in length. Weight 100 lbs. each. Apply.

HARIDAS MADHAVJI RAJA,
c/o. Chhaganlal & Co.,
Opp. Kalbadevi Post Office, Bombay.

FOR SALE— TWO LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 24 feet long and 7 feet dia, with 3 Galloway tubes in each flue, working pressure 50 lbs. per square inch. Built by Messrs Thomas Beely, of Manchester, England. Price Rs. 2,000 each, offers will be considered. Apply to the
CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North Western Railway,
Lahore.

FOR SALE, very fine collection of CEYLON MOTHS, and good one of BUTTERFLIES: (Lepidoptera); in tight wooden cases, scientifically named, arranged in order Rs. 3,000.

Also collection of PREHISTORIC CEYLON STONES and of LAND SHELLS, Rs. 500.

The property of the lately deceased Mr. John Pole. Open to offers. Apply to

H. E. POLE, ESQ.,
Penrhos Galboda, Ceylon.

FOR SALE—OWNER SHORTLY LEAVING INDIA—
"LADDIE" Bl. W. G., 7 years. I. P. A. C. (very well measured. Has been through R. F. A Riding School. Broken to harness. A handsome pony up to 14 stone. Fast and handy, will make a 1st class Polo pony. Vetted sound in May 1912, and has not been laid up since. Open to veterinary examination ..... Rs. 1,000
or near offer.

Dog Cart, rubber tyres (by Stephens, Bombay). Dark green with narrow red line, in good order, a well balanced easy running cart 350

Set of black English Breast Harness, brass mounted, for horse 14—15 hands, (new last year), in very good order..... 65

Hunting Saddle (by Sowter) 12 lbs., plain flap, in very fair order 30

Hunting Saddle (by Middlemore) 10 lbs., plain flap, in fair order 30

Hunting Saddle (by N. W. T. Co.) 10 lbs., plain flap. new last year, in very good order... 25

A Jost's Radio Fan, geared up to 500 revolutions a minute, in perfect working order. In fitted box. Cost Rs. 155..... 70

1 Pair 3-Candle Candelabra (electro plate) as good as new. 70

3 dozen best E. P. engraved glass covers
1 doz., for peg tumblers
1 ,, ,, Claret glasses,
1 ,, ,, Wine ,, ... 60

1. 80 lbs. Tent. with bath room and detachable verandah in good order 75

Apply to Lt.-Col. KNATCHBULL, 120th Infantry, Belgaum.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT LONAVLA for Cost Price. Owner leaving. Real Bargain. Young Orchard. Flower garden. Water installed. Details from J. H. Hawkins, Lonavla. 0506

FOR SALE.

PLATE GLASS. PLATE GLASS.

3,340 GLASS PLATE, 18¾in by 16¼in. by 3/16in. thick, in good condition. Being offered for sale only because size is obsolete. Reasonable offers considered. Apply to

CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North Western Railway,
Lahore.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—COMMODIOUS COTTAGE and BUNGALOW at Lanoulie fully furnished. Excellent situation, over looking lake. For rent and particulars apply to Mrs. HARRY BREWIN, 5, Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona.

TO BE LET—From 1st January, or probably sooner, "The Cabins" in Middle Collaba, right on the sea, a commodious Upper-storied Bungalow with stables—will be let either entire or each floor separately. For rent etc. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummam Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

TO BE LET—From 1st November the top floor of "MALDON HOUSE" in Marine Lines. Minton tile flooring, Electric lights and fans, hot and cold water, English Bath tubs, superior servants' quarters and stabling and the best sanitary arrangements. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummam Street,
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

0552

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

S. S. TAIYABI.

THE above named steamer having arrived in this port will enter Prince's Dock "A2" Shed and be ready for discharging on FRIDAY, the 3rd instant. Consignees of cargo are requested to send in their B/L at once at our office.

A. M. JEEVANJEE & CO.,
7-10, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.

TIMBER will be auctioned at the following Depots:—
Kodibag, near Karwar, on the 11th November, 1913.
Teak logs 57,250 cft., teak poles 2,089, sissum logs 840 cft. and junglewood including Matti and Nana logs 10,725 cft.
Hattikeri, 15 miles from Karwar, on the 18th November, 1913.
Teak logs 11,000 cft., sissum 400 cft., and junglewood including Matti and Nana logs 42,000 cft.
For further particulars apply to Undersigned.

A. C. HILEY,
Divisional Forest Officer,
W. D., Kanara.
Karwar, 23rd September, 1913.

MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON 1913.

A light special (Postal Express), having limited accommodation will run daily from the 6th October, 1913, until further notice leaving Poona at 2-50 hours in connection with the mail from Bombay and arrive Wathar at 6-45 hours. From Wathar the train will leave at 18-30 hours and arrive Poona at 22-55 hours connecting with the G. I. P. Railway Poona-Bombay sleeping car train leaving Poona at 23-45 hours.

Accommodation will be reserved by these trains in the order registered for the number of berths available on application to the Station Master, Poona, or Wathar as the case may be.

Motor cars in connection with the above trains will run between Wathar and Mahableshwar.

R. GREENALL,
General Traffic Manager.
Madras, 30th September, 1913.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

HYDRAULIC RIVETTING PLANT, consisting of:—
Two Pumps, Tweddells, suitable for Steam pressure, off 90 to 100 lbs. per square inch, and hydraulic pressure of 1,500 lbs. per square inch.
Two Accumulators, Tweddells system, with ram 5 inch dia. and 8 feet stroke, suitable for above.
Four Gap, Rivetters hinged type, 6 feet gap and 15 inch opening.
Large quantity of steel hydraulic piping bends and trees for working of 1,500 lbs. per square inch.
All the above in good order, one set is practically new and has not been used. For further particulars apply to.

CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North Western Railway,
Lahore.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on FRIDAY, the 10th October, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Annual Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet made up to 30th day of June, 1913.
2nd—To declare a Dividend.
3rd—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4th—To appoint Auditors for the year 1913-1914 and to fix their remuneration.
5th—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward at the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 29th September, 1913.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th October, to the 25th October, 1913, both days inclusive.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FORTIETH ANNUAL ORDINARY GNEERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on FRIDAY, the 10th October, 1913, at 4 p.m., (Standard Time), at the Registered office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Annual Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet made up to 30th day of June, 1913.
2nd—To declare a Dividend.
3rd—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4th—To appoint Auditors for the year 1913-1914 and to fix their remuneration.
5th—To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 29th September, 1913.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th October, 1913, to 26th October, 1913, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WANTED TWO TEMPORARY Sub-OVERSEERS for the Dharwar Municipality. Pay Rs. 30 plus 15. Qualified men only to apply with testimonials.

S. K. RODDA,
President,
Dharwar Municipality.
Dated 27th Sept., 1913. 0515

SITARAM LUXMAN NEYEK'S BHOIWADA HILL, PAREL QUARRIES.

THE CONTRACT for excavating the above QUARRIES will be put up by Auction at the quarries, at Bhoiwada Hill, Parel on Friday, the 10th October, 1913, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on MONTHLY TENANCY for the period of one year certain commencing from the 1st November, 1913, when persons desirous of bidding are requested to be present there. Each quarry or space being 1 Crow bar or about 40 feet in breadth will be auctioned separately. A deposit equal to one month's rent will be required to be deposited as soon as a quarry is knocked down to a bidder.

The lease will be given in accordance with the printed conditions which can be seen in the office of the undersigned.

R. D. SETHNA,
Receiver
in Suit No. 720, of 1913.
Bombay, 4th October, 1913. 0536

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION will be held in BOMBAY, THIS MONTH for TWENTY-TWO APPOINTMENTS as probationers in the European and Anglo-Indian portion of the signalling establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department. Bombay Circle. Candidates should be between the ages of 15 and 20 and must have passed the VII standard of a European school or the VI of an English teaching school, and will be examined in dictation only. The date and place of examination will be notified later to each applicant found to be eligible. Applications accompanied by Birth and School certificates IN ORIGINAL, must be made immediately to the Post Master General, Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay, who will furnish full particulars regarding the pay and prospects of Telegraphists in the Department. Probationers will receive an allowance of Rs. 20/- per mensem while under training extending over a period of 12 months and successful in the final examination will be appointed as Telegraphists.

A. C. BOARD,
For Postmaster General,
Telegraph Traffic Branch Bombay.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1913. 0550

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of BUILDINGS SURVEYOR, in the Buildings Department of the Rangoon Municipality, on a salary of Rs. 300 rising by annual increments of Rs. 20 to Rs. 400 per mensem. The appointment will in the first instance, be on probation and temporary, but there is a reasonable prospect of it being made permanent if and when the regular incumbent of the post is confirmed in another appointment to which he has been appointed on one year's probation.

The applicants must submit with their applications copies of recent testimonials and must state their age, nationality experience, and present employment.

The duties will be practically those of an Assistant to the Buildings Engineer, and the work will consist of assisting in examining deposited plans of buildings with regard to stability and stating seriatim the requirements necessary to make them comply with Building Bye-laws: supervising the preparation of cases for the Municipal Prosecutor and attending Court: supervising works in progress and reporting on completion of works, etc., etc. Applicants must have a thorough knowledge of the theory and practice of building construction and must have had at least three years' practical experience and must hold the diploma of a Civil Engineer from a recognised Engineering College, some knowledge of Architecture is also desirable.

Applicants must not be under 25 or over 45 years of age. The successful candidate will be required to produce a Medical Certificate of fitness from a Commissioned Medical Officer or a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station, and will be required to join at an early date.

If made permanent, the successful candidate will be required to subscribe towards the Municipal Provident Fund, according to the Bye-laws in force from time to time. Leave and leave allowances will be granted in accordance with the rules in force for the Indian Services of Government. No exchange compensation or other allowances will be granted. Canvassing for the appointment, either directly or indirectly will disqualify any candidate. The successful candidate will be paid travelling allowance at ordinary Government rates on first joining appointment. Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to the 18th December 1913.

H. LAWRENCE PEARSON,
M. Inst. C.E., M.I.Mech.E.,
Offg Chief Engineer,
Rangoon Municipality.
20th September, 1913.

THE
DIAMOND JUBILEE
WASHING COMPANY.

CLEANING, dyeing, and general laundry work have now become, a science and there are few firms in Bombay who realise this. We claim that we, at least, have kept pace with the times and with the assistance of our new electrical and steam cleaning plants, collar and shirt finishing machinery, electric and gas, irons, and finishing cones, we are enabled to satisfy the most fastidious tastes. Try us and be convinced. Price lists on application.

SHOW ROOM.
2-14, HAMAM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.
150

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

(Full Programme at 6-30 and 10 p. m.: Pictures only, 8.30 to 9-30.)

THE
WONDERFUL JAPS.
The Egawa Troupe of
12 ACROBATS.
Will remain for another week and will present an
ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.
MID-AIR GYMNASTICS.

The Feature of the performance will be the daring feats of these clever little Japs on the slack wire.

"PROTEA"

The second and most dramatic port of this remarkable film will also be shown, as well as one of the funniest of films showing the latest adventures of Wiffles and the "Animated Gazette."

IMPORTANT

To enable those who were unable to see the first part of "protea" last week, to do so this week, the first part will be put on the screen between 6 p.m. & 6-30 and 9-30 & 10 p. m.
(No extra charge for admission).
Those who do not wish to see the first part should arrive at the usual time.

Matinee at 3 p. m.
ON
To-morrow: Sunday.

PROGRAMME:
1. The Egawa Troupe of Japanese acrobats.
2. Protea: the complete film in four parts.

The Last Week only.
PROTEA! PROTEA! PROTEA!
A GRAND SUCCESS
AT CORONATION.
The Film has Proved Superior to Any Thing,
ONLY TILL FRIDAY, 10th.
Special Half Prices.
Mind, the opportunity will Really Slip—If you Delay
7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30:
Saturday, and Sunday, Special Matinee
With Prizes—5 to 6-30 (S. T.)
CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH.
SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone 1272. 148

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD. To-night! Tel. No. 1271.
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
PROTEA.
(5000 Feet Long Drama—4 Parts Complete)

Thousands have seen this great film during the past week, and at the earnest request of many patrons it is to be shown for

ONE WEEK MORE.

So don't miss this chance! Please note:—
HALF PRICES AS USUAL.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY:—7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30, to 12.
PRIZE SHOWS—Saturday, & Sunday 5 to 6-30.
300

ALASTOR MYSTIC.

THE RENOWED Handreader, Clairvoyant and Astrologer has returned to Bombay for a short season only, and may be consulted daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. or by appointment, at the HOTEL MAJESTIC, Bombay, room No. 34.

If you are living in Bombay please do not write requesting to know the terms as this will be arranged to your satisfaction at the time of your visit. Letters of enquiry from those living at a distance will receive prompt attention. Available for "AT HOMES," GARDEN PARTIES BAZAARS, etc. 0470

WESTERN INDIA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.
HARWOOD CHARITY TOURNAMENT.
Saturday Oct. 4th 1913.
Bombay Gymkhana.
vs.
G. I. P. Rly.
Monday Oct. 6th 1913.
Winners of Gymkhana & G. I. P. Rly.
vs.
Bombay Athletic.
Kick off 5-30 both nights.
Admission Re. 1.

WATTS & Co., Calcutta.
Military Saddlers, Harness and Boot-makers.
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CARMICHAEL.
INVITE INSPECTION OF
Their Large and Up-to-date Stock
WHICH INCLUDES
Race, Polo, Steeplechase Saddles, Australian Reverse-hide Ladies' Ride-astride Felt Light-exercise Saddles.
Branches:—Lahore, Simla, Rangoon, Madras.

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AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all the partners of the firm of Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers having either died or retired, the parties interested have arranged to WIND UP THE BUSINESS of THE SAID FIRM and therefore the GOODWILL of the said business of CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, that is to say the right to carry on the business of Auctioneers in the name style and firm of CRAWFORD & CO., WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the office of the undersigned at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Government Dockyard at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on SATURDAY, the 11th of October 1913.

The conditions of sale may be inspected at the said office of Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., at any time during business hours.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 1st October, 1913. 251

AUCTION SALE OF COLLARS, BRACES, SILK AND COTTON BOWS, FELT HATS, STRAW HATS, SILK NECK TIES, READY MADE CLOTHES, SHOP FURNITURE, ETC., AT SITARAM BUILDING, NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Haji Ahmed Haji Ally Memon an Insolvent Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public Auction TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 5th day October, 1913, at the p.m., (S.T.), at Sitaram Buildings, near the Crawford, Market, goods in the shop of the above named insolvent such as collars, braces, silk, and cotton bows, felt hats, straw hats, silk neck ties, ready made clothes sliding glass door cupboards, shelves, tables, chairs, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE STOCK OF HUNGARIAN, FEZ, CYCLE, BENGALORE, MAHARAJA AND CHRISTY'S CAPS, AND LEATHER STRIPES FOR CAPS, SHOP FURNITURE AND AUSTRIAN SAFE, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Yezra Yamin Turkey and others, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction at the shop situate at Shaik Memon Street, out of Fort (Next to Muljee Jeitha's Cloth Market) TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 5th October and TUESDAY, the 7th October, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), the shop goods consisting of Bengalore Maharaja, Cycle and Christy's caps, waist-bands useful to jews, leather stripes for caps, Austrian safe, gadlas, takias, etc., in small lots to suit buyers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be taken delivery of and the balance to be paid for, within two days after the day of sale.

N. B.—Private offers for the whole lot will be taken by the undersigned previous to two days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 14 CASES JAPANESE VASES, JARDINEERS, ETC., ETC.

ON MONDAY the 6th inst., at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., are instructed to sell at their Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street Fort, a consignment of 14 cases Japanese goods arrived shortly per s.s. "Rangoon Maru", from Kobe in Japan consisting of awata vases, jardineers, koros, dishes, bowls, bishow plates, fire pans, jardineers with stands, cups, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

Goods are on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as chairs, sofas, easy, chairs, cup-boards single-glass door- almiras, writing and dressing tables, phonographs with records, safes, etc.

By order of R. B. Patell, Esq., Bar-at-Law, Clerk, Insolvency Debtor's Court, High Court:—

2 writing desks, 12 cupboards with pigeon holes, suitable for Solicitors' Office use, book shelf, one copying press.

At 3 p.m., (S. T.).

One Consignment of Japanese goods ex. s.s. "Rangoon Maru".

At 3-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 rubber-tyred Victoria.
1 rubber-tyred Vis-a-Vis.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., The Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Damjee Heerjee, an Insolvent:—

1 rubber-tyred Victoria in good order.
1 Horse and harness.

CRAWFORD and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1913.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

Sale of valuable building plots, situate at Mahim, opposite the Peer Makdum Saheb Durga.

High Court.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 812 of 1910.

The Hon. the Advocate-General of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Ahmed Jamal and others ... Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, and pursuant to the Consent Decree made in the above suit on the 25th day of February, 1913, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned building plots, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of October, 1913, and the following days till all the plots are sold at 4 p.m., (S.T.), each day at the premises:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Mahim Pension and Tak Land, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 164, Collector's New No. 3732, Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 1-52. The land has been divided into the following 17 plots and each plot will be put up for sale separately or two or more plots will be sold in one lot as may be convenient. Plots No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 abut on the Mahim Bazaar Road, towards the east, Plot No. 1 abuts on a public passage on or towards the west and south. Plots No. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 also abut on a public passage towards the west. Plot No. 8 also partially abuts on a public passage towards the west.

A plan has been prepared showing these plots and the same will be opened for the inspection of intending purchasers at the Office of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Vendor, as also at the Office of the Auctioneers, Messrs. Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co., All the plots have been actually demarcated by means of boundary lines and the purchasers shall be taken to have purchased the plots as thus demarcated.

The following are approximate of the plots.

Plot No.	Area sq. yds.	Plot No.	Area sq. yds.
1	480	9	504
2	326	10	489
3	321	11	480
4	325	12	430
5	591	13	446
6	624	14	430
7	665	15	416
8	536	16	402
		17	327

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Receiver, at their Office, 23 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1913.

THE GENTS' HOUSE.

HIGH GRADE

Lounge Suits,

Rs: 25-30-35

All the Good Points desired in a suit of Clothes are to be found in a suit made by us. Excellent Materials, Distinctive Style, Perfect Fit. Further, our Standard of Quality is very high, yet our prices are very low.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING Co.,

Opposite:—

Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,

293 Hornby Road, Fort,

BOMBAY.

GENUINE CARARA

MARBLE STATUARY

A few select pieces at English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,

Navasari Building,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OILCO

OF NEW YORK.

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Snowflake 150 deg.....	6	0	2	per case.
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Monkey Brand 125 deg	4	14	2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4	5	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
do. do. 125. deg (in bulk)	3	11	0	per 8 gale.

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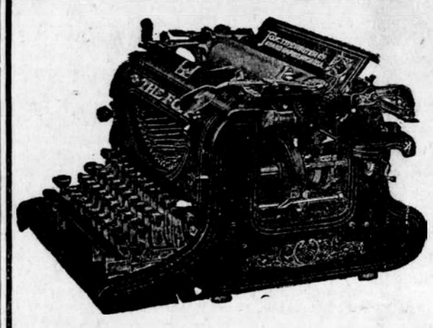

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The Durability of the Fox Typewrier was established many years ago. Owing to its light touch and easy action there is practically no friction in its working parts.

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Any Speed record ever made by any operator could have been more easily made on the Fox—fast enough for the fastest operator and slow enough for the beginner.

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That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason, devoid of energy or ambition. The appetite grows poor, nights are passed sleeplessly, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

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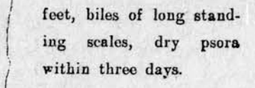

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An efficient remedy for ringworm. This medicine is a perfumed water, which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch scurvy, rupture in feet, biles of long standing scales, dry psora within three days.

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but these are perhaps the only ears in the East that have not heard a good report about SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the renowned cure for Malaria, Influenza and all other Fevers. From Mombasa, Edward St. Rose and Co., writes:—"Your Squibb's Mixture seems to work like magic here, and is fast making a name in the coast districts."—Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

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nor bring up babies on cow's milk. Nature resents either course and neither will thrive as they would under natural conditions. The only natural food for baby is mother's milk. Where milk is absent, scanty or poor, LACGENERA will produce a plentiful healthy and natural flow. It enriches the blood and converts the watery nonfeeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. It imparts a pleasant flavour to the milk so that the infant takes the breast more readily. LACGENERA or Angel's Galactogogue is a boon to mother and baby alike. Of all Chemists or of MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S SERVICES AND PREACHERS.

20th Sunday after Trinity, 5th Oct. 1913.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. Canon C. M. Barham, M.A., Senior Presidency Chaplain, and Rev. C. D. T. Mason. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral). Smart in E. Hymns 474, 255, 559, 182 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon Canticles, Barnley in E; Hymns, 273, 193, 477. Collection for Cathedral Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Clergy: Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon Chaplain 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson. Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Hari—(English) 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion and Address by the Bishop. 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Conference Sermon by Rev. J. P. Butlin; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon by Rev. Canon W. J. Kinnelly Collections for Dornakal Bishopric Fund. Marathi Service, 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (St. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m. Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain: Rev. H. Martindale. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 Holy Communion. 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain: Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M.A., 10 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 7-45 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion, 6 30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: R Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra.—11 a.m. Matins and Sermon, Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain, will celebrate and preach Colletion for Church Expenses.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul.—Service by the Clergy St. Paul's; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Magazon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and Rev. Pearce.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon by Rev. Fr. Tovey. Alms for Church Expenses.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street, Fort—Conducted by Rev. J. C. Matthew, B.D. 9-30 a.m. Joint Morning Services; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain; Rev. R. M. Gray, M. A. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Harvest Thanks giving Preacher Rev. R. M. Gray.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service (English). Preacher: Rev. Dr. R. Scott; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. W. H. Stephens. 8-15 a.m., Sunday School; 9-30 a.m., Morning Service, 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service; 8-30 p.m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—Centenary Thanks-giving Day. 8-30 a.m. Morning Service. Preacher, Mr. W. J. Kenshett; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. J. F. Atkins.

Wesleyan Church Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. J. F. Atkins, 6-30 Evening Service. Preacher; Mr. W. J. Kenshett 5 p.m., Sunday School.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder:—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Bishop J. W. Robinson.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the Post Office, Middle Colaba. Minister: Rev. H. E. Barrell.—9 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. H. E. Barrell; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. H. E. Barrell, 5-30 6-15 p.m., Adult Bible class open to all from day School.

AMERICAN MISSION.

Hume Memorial Church near Parsi's Statue, Byculla, Congregationalist Rev. J. Maleh, Pastor.—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-15 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society's Meeting; 4-30 p.m., Afternoon Service. Friday prayer meeting at 8-30 p.m. All services in Marathi.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemachar, S.J.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 5-30 p.m., Week days, 6-30 a.m., and 7 a.m.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass; 5-30; 7; and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church Lower Parel Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m. Mass; 8 a.m. High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). 6-45 and 9 a.m., Low Masses.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar. Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burto's Lane) Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Continho.—Masses 5. 5-30, 7-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus. Vicar Rev. D. Remedios. 6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m. Daily Masses; Children Mass, 8-30 a.m.

Chapel—Our Lady of Dolours.—New Sonapur. Chaplain Rev. Daniel X. Fernandez.

Evening Service, Rosary Sermon and Benediction at 7 (S.T.)

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's). Colaba,—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., Oxon, Sundays 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

St. Joseph's Umarkhadi, near J. J. Hospital.—Chaplain: Rev. P. Fernandez.—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m., Benediction.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

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SCOTCH WHISKIES.

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OF CURRENT.

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30-

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 3rd October 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the south-east Punjab where temperature during day is in excess; night temperature is also above the average at Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the north-western districts. Maximum temperature is in excess at most places; the minimum is also above the average at Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual in lower Sind and drier in Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess at Jaipur; night temperature is above the average at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is above the average in Cutch. Maximum temperature is in excess at Neemuch and Surat; the minimum is in defect at Deesa and Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the western districts and clear elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature continues in excess over the whole division; night temperature is lightly below the average at Jubbulpore and Akola.

The Konkan.—Karwar registers a heavy fall of 1.04." Skies have cleared over Bombay but moderate cloud persists in other district. The moisture in the air and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies have become heavily clouded in the south Bombay Deccan but remain clear or lightly clouded in other districts. Humidity is in defect at most places. Temperature, both maximum and minimum continues generally in excess.

General Remarks.—Over an inch and a half of rain has fallen at Masulipatam during a thunderstorm. Moderately heavy rain is recorded in the south Konkan. Light to moderate showers have been received in Mysore, the Carnatic and on the Malabar coast. Cloud has increased in the south Bombay Deccan but no rain has been reported.

Isolated showers are likely in the south Konkan, the south Bombay Deccan and in the extreme south of the Peninsula. A few falls may occur on the Malabar coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON FRIDAY, the 3rd of October 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN-AKAR						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	91.3	74.0	87	0.00		—0.01
Jask	95.3	80.3	87	0.00		—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (2nd)	98.3	83.1	30	0.00		—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100.3	73.0	50	10.28		+5.55
Rawalpindi	93.0	60.1	65	24.14		+1.97
Lahore	102.4	66.2	62	18.09		×2.96
Sirsa	102.8	74.0	38	17.84		+6.69
Ambala	98.5	63.9	67	28.21		+4.73
Delhi	100.0	75.3	42	13.66		—0.84
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	104.0	74.0	36	7.39		—17.04
Mainpuri	99.8	68.6	58	10.66		—12.80
Jhansi	103.6	72.5	33	9.64		—25.21
Cawnpore	97.6	75.0	65	18.82		—13.85
Allahabad	98.6	72.0	70	22.36		—12.29
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	105.1	71.3	64	2.91		+0.65
Karachi	86.5	73.0	86	12.01		+5.88
Ajmer	94.6	72.7	43	11.16		—7.71
Jaipur	102.7	73.1	46	12.71		—0.00
Kotah	99.6	77.6	41	15.62		—10.50
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	93.0	71.5	84	38.37		+25.06
Dwarka	87.3	74.2	82	17.35		+3.67
Veraval	84.1	71.8	84	24.55		×7.40
Rajkot	93.6	70.8	82	28.55		+3.04
Bhavnagar Para.	98.0	70.8	78	35.95		+16.28
Surat	94.9	74.1	83	37.46		—2.04
Ahmedabad	95.6	72.7	63	35.61		+6.75
Deesa	95.3	62.4	63	35.15		+11.94
Neemuch	97.4	68.0	55	23.89		—3.18
Indore	94.6	66.1	46	36.48		+6.00
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	94.8	64.8	60	30.82		—20.05
Saugor	98.3	72.1	29	22.92		—19.53
Hoshangabad	96.1	67.9	67	36.31		—9.41
Khandwa	98.2	72.1	48	38.15		+10.62
Akola	99.7	67.0	48	26.78		—4.78
Amraoti	97.3	71.3	51	34.77		+5.37
Nagpur	97.6	70.8	55	43.25		—0.41
Chanda	93.5	69.6	71	50.99		+3.05
Raipur	94.7	72.6	72	35.33		—0.11
KONKAN						
Bombay	88.2	79.5	87	68.61		—0.45
Ratnagiri	87.3	78.9	84	68.03		—28.17
Mormugao	85.2	76.2	95	85.40		—0.94
Karwar	84.7	75.0	93	104.87		—25.18
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	97.4	71.6	51	14.87		—4.38
Ahmednagar	95.1	71.0	53	20.82		+2.47
Poona	94.0	73.8	79	23.88		+2.77
Sholapur	98.8	78.1	44	11.97		—11.51
Bijapur	96.7	76.8	66	11.64		—3.66
Belgaum	85.3	67.5	88	36.14		—2.81
Aurangabad	93.9	73.0	53	21.33		—3.15
Nizamabad (Indur)	93.9	70.2	68	36.89		+0.64
Hyderabad	94.8	71.7	65	14.57		—9.83
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86.8	76.3	85	87.88		—21.67
Calicut	85.3	76.6	91	0.11	80.99	—8.52
Cochin	86.7	74.7	83	0.01	70.85	—2.72
Colombo	87.0	78.0	80	0.01	15.57	—6.19
MADRAS. (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.8	77.2	89	1.55	15.36	+7.91
Bellary	95.0	74.3	73	..	7.47	—3.78
Cuddapah	96.0	75.3	73	..	8.61	—11.55
Madras	93.0	78.0	74	..	6.97	—3.78
Vanbakore	94.6	66.8	99	0.33	17.21	—3.99
Coimbatore	94.4	70.3	97	0.55	4.07	—1.86
Trichinopoly	96.1	75.3	75	0.33	6.67	—5.45
Negapatam	94.7	78.2	81	0.01	11.08	×0.02

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 3.

The weather has been dry over the greater part of the country and the mail steamer which arrived in Bombay this morning reports no monsoon in the Arabian Sea. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Orissa and Mysore, fairly general in Malabar, north Madras coast and local in Burma, and south-east Madras. A few falls also occurred in Chota Nagpur and Konkan.

The principal amounts are:—Dibrugarh four inches; Shillong one; Cherrapunji one and a half; False Point, Karwar and Mercara one; Mysore one and a half; Salem two; Ootacamund one; Masulipatam one and a half.

Forecast:—No large change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 2nd October 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches	29·834
Temperature of Air	degrees	82·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	79·4
Dew Point	"	78·5
Relative humidity of Air	"	0·883
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		5·2
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	88·2
Minimum do. do.		78.2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	131
Fall of Rain	inch	0·09
Total fall during month		00·0
Total fall during year		68·61
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 3rd October		0.00

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 3rd October 1913 was 30 067 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 30° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above

SUN MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	Oct.	h.	m.	ft. in
Fri.	3	m 1	4	29 10
		1	2 a	28 1
Satur.	4	m 1	50	29 1
		2	42 a	27 0
Sun.	5	m 2	40	28 0
		2	25 a	25 8
Mon.	6	m 3	39	26 10
		3	16 a	24 4
Tues.	7	m 4	51	25 9
		4	26 a	23 3
Wed.	8	m 6	21	25 3
		6	16 a	22 9
Thurs.	9	m 7	53	25 4
		8	5 a	23 4

1913	Low water			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	Oct.	h.	m.	in
Fri.	3	m 6	53	16 5
		7	4 a	13 8
Satur.	4	m 7	39	17 3
		7	45 a	14 2
Sun.	5	m 8	31	18 5
		8	29 a	15 2
Mon.	6	m 9	40	20 9
		9	22 a	17 10
Tues.	7	m 11	43	21 3
		10	35 a	19 2
Wed.	8			
		1	25 a	20 10
Thurs.	9	m 0	26	19 9
		2	27 a	20 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise.		Sunset.	
3. (Fri.)	6h.	30m.	6h.	26 m
4. (Satur.)	6h.	30m.	6h.	25 m
5. (Sun.)	6h.	30m.	6h.	25 m
6. (Mon.)	6h.	31m.	6h.	24 m
7. (Tues.)	6h.	31m.	6h.	23 m
8. (Wed.)	6h.	31m.	6h.	22 m
9. (Thurs.)	6h.	31m.	6h.	21 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full

Moon	Sept. 15th	1h,	15.9m.	P. M.
Last Quarter.	23rd	6h.	0.0 m.	P. M.
New Moon.	30th	10h	25.8 m.	A. M.
First Quarter.	Oct. 7th.	7h	66·2m.	A. M.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D. COMMANDING.

Oct. 4.

906. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A.M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.-Mufti.

907. *Machine Gun.*—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade on Tuesday the 7th instant at 7. 30 A.M. at Head-Quarters. II.-The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A.R.S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters, on Tuesday the 7th instant at 6. 45 P.M.

908. *Parades.*—Detail of Company Parades:—
I. "A" Company will parade at the Town Custom House on Wednesday the 8th instant at 5. 30 P.M.
II.-"D" Company will parade at the Telegraph Head-Quarters on Monday at 7. A.M. and Friday at 6. P.M.
III.-"F" Company will parade at Head-Quarters, Council Road, at 6. 15. P.M. on Wednesday the 8th instant.
IV."G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday the 8th instant at 7. 30 A.M. Dress.-Mufti.
Arms and accoutrements will be issued on parade.

909. *Recruits Parade.*—"G" Company Recruits will parade on Wednesday the 8th instant. at 7. 30 A.M. at the Bombay Gymkhana. Dress.-Mufti.
Arms and accoutrements will be issued on parade.
II. All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters Council Road, every Friday at 6. 30 P.M.

(Signed) F. H. James, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifle.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR COMMANDING.

Oct 3

227. *Gun Drill Nos. 1 and 2 Companies.*—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North on Saturday the 4th October 1913, at 5-30 P.M. for 7-5 inch Gun Drill.
Dress:—Khaki with Helmets.
(Sd.) A. D. Curtis Lieut, R.G.A.
Offg. Adjutant. Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON Oct. 2.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £74⅛; Copper Braziers £ 80; Yellow Metal 7⅛.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. 13-6; value.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship. 53; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 54; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 47½; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers quiet but steady. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. 46½; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; done quiet. Calcutta Linseed 46-10½; Dec.-Jan.; London, done, easier.

Wheat.—Australian Wheat unchanged; Wheat White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 37½; Oct.-Nov.; London, sellers. Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal dull.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-1; Oct.-Nov.; done Buyers steady.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 12-6½; value Nov.-Dec.; quiet. Hungarian Crystals C. & F. India 12-1½; sellers Jan.-March; steady. German Beet-root 88 % 9-3½; sellers September; opened steady closed quiet., 9-8½; sellers May; E. A. B. & similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-6; sellers Nov.-Dec.; quiet but steady. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 12; Sep.-Oct.; value. C. & F. Bombay 11-10½; Sep.-Oct.; value steady. Java Sugar idle, quotations unaltered.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 44; Oct.-Nov.; Hamburg sellers.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 6-18; Oct.-Nov.; Hull sellers quiet.

Washington Oct. 2nd 1913.

The United States Census Bureau gives the amount of Cotton ginned up to 25th September; 32,38,000 Bales.

The United States Department of Agriculture in its monthly Report on the Cotton Crop states that the average Condition of the Crop is 64·1 per cent.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The Bank of England Returns for the week, ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion.... £37,600,000... Dec. £3 100,000
Public Deposits.. £ 9,700,000.. ..... £ 500,000
Other Dep.... £30,600,000... ..... £2 200,000
Govt. Securities. £13 300,000.. Inc. £ 800,000
Other Securities. £28,200 000.. ..... £ 600,000
Notes and Gold.. £26,400,000.. Dec. £4,100,000

The Bank Reserve is 55 % of the Liabilities

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The Bombay Mails of 20th ulto arrivdd at Brindisi yester Eve.

Consols 2½ %	73½
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.26½
Rentes 3 %	88
Berlin Cheques on London	20·46
Bar Silver Spot	28 7-16
" 2 months hence	28 3-8
Closing Tone of Silver:—China buying	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63¾
Exchange on India 30 d.st. (Bank buying Rate)	1-3 31-32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since to day	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	83½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4⅛
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	4⅛
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1-8
" Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st	5 1-8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	7 7-9
Interest day to day loans " "	4
Interest 7 day market loans	3½

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent).

Oct. 4.

PAPER MARKET.

The Paper Market opened very weak to-day but considerably improved during the course of the day. The Market opened at Rs. 94-10, gradually improved and closed at Rs. 95 for 31st October delivery. Business on a large scale was done to-day.

SHARES.

There was nothing doing in the Share Market to-day owing to the consternation that has prevailed among the Brokers owing to the suspension of payment by the Credit Bank of India, which was playing, of late, a prominent part in the Share Market and freely dealing in the Fazulbhai and David Mill Shares. It was a common belief since a few days that the Bank, in conjunction with other wellknown speculators, had formed a clique to corner the shares and as a result their prices went up by leaps and bounds.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Oct. 3.

The following lines from our representative in New York fully explains the situation so we reproduce the same herewith:—

"The present crop, if it be a small one (and we are not prepared to say that it is not such) has all of the features of 1903, 1909 and 1910 to suggest it will beat the October barrier of low prices and that the buying power of the market, which ordinarily conserves itself until that time, will be forced to express itself to a prior date.

We are starting into this new crop with the visible and invisible supply of cotton 750,000 bales smaller than a year ago (or to be more exact, we consumed last year 14,903,000 bales and we produced 14,167,000 bales, leaving 736,000 bales encroachment upon the supplies grown in other years). We accomplished this enormous of American cotton in the face of the Balkan War, very high priced European money, a tariff—agitation and anti-option legislation. It is within the bounds of reason to expect the coming year to be a little less trying financially and politically than its predecessor and, therefore, it seems logical that during this period of depression when the shelves as well as the visible and invisible supply of the raw material were depleted we might now expect (if the opportunity were there) to have these shelves and these supplies of the raw material recruited back to about normal. A normal visible supply matched against the present size of cotton crop is, or should be, 1,500,000 bales minimum. To do this we must segregate 500,000 bales of the coming crop to the replenishment of the visible supply. We must also segregate an equal amount to the replenishment of mills' stocks to what should be a normal complement for them and still have enough left out of the crop to satisfy the actual needs of the consuming public. It seems a reasonably safe conclusion that if the cotton were to be had at anything like a normal price, or at a price which would not express itself too strenuously in the manufactured article, we would find the world ready and willing to absorb much more than 15,000,000 bales of American-grown cotton.

Of course, if we do not raise a crop of that size the world cannot consume that much. If these be the normal needs the spinning world must satisfy itself with less.

We will not venture any crop estimate whatever, but we think it reasonably safe to conclude that the coming cotton crop is not larger than 14,500,000 bales. If it is not larger then some of the trade is going to suffer from famine before the season is over.

The only argument against the market at the moment is its sensational advance due to a belated discovery of crop conditions which has carried the price to a point where speculation hesitates for a moment to go on until thoroughly convinced of the correctness of its crop views. In this idea we differ from the speculative public. We do not believe a discussion as to the size of the crop of any particular merit at the moment. If the crop is under 14,500,000 bales and the demand is over 15,000,000 the demand will have to be adjusted to fit the crop and that adjustment has not been accomplished by the advance thus far shown."

The United States Department of Agriculture in its monthly report on the cotton crop states that the average condition of the crop is 64.1 per cent compared with 68.2 last month and 69.6 last year.

The United States Census Bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned up to 25th September 3,238,000 bales compared with 3,006,000 last year.

The local market was very quiet. Native dealers were selling freely Fully Good Bengal at Rs. 25 2½ and M. G. Good Broach at Rs. 32 0½. Exporters as well as local mills were all out of the market.

Messrs. Weld and Co., wire as under:

"Liverpool.—Market steady, some hedge selling and squaring of accounts before Bureau, but more buyers than sellers in anticipation of Bullish Bureau, and on account of continued heavy rains in Texas. The Bureau report is better than expected causing some long liquidation and short selling. As considerable further damage to crop since September 25th (date up to which it is made up) we advise buying on any break.

Weather Report.—Our travelling man wires from Austin (Texas). "It has been raining steadily for about thirty hours, damage to the crop cannot be estimated dry weather is needed badly." Our travelling man wires from Alabama "Crop prospects in the Atlantic States splendid, cotton is sold rapidly as soon as it is ginned.

Futures Tax.—Senate refuse to adopt the House of Representatives Amendment on the Futures Tax, therefore it is very unlikely that any legislation will take place this session.

We advise buying, we expect materially higher prices."

COTTON STATISTICS.

	1913	1912	Difference
Receipts for the week	24,897	2,796	22,101
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 2nd Oct.	68,591	26,483	42,108
Shipments for the week Europe	33,915	5,538	28,377
China Japan and Coast Ports	494	300	194
Total	34,409	5,838	28,571
Total shipments from 1st Sept. to 2nd Oct. Europe	99,921	21,848	78,073
China	30,747	300	30,447
Japan	1 045	988	57
Coast Ports			
Total	131,713	23 136	108,577
Afloat in Harbour Europe	3,238	5,617	2,379
China Japan and Coast Ports	320	500	180

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway, from 1st to 6th Sept. 1913 .. 415 Bales.
Do by B. B. & C. I Ry. from 1st to 13th Sept. 1913 .. .. 361 Bales.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
H.G. Bengals (Railway terms)	..	252	..	25-1-14
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals (Railway terms)	267	..	..	Do
Do.	266	..	..	25-1 -13
Do.	255	..	..	25-11 13
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjal (Railway terms)	255	..	..	25-1-14
M. G. Khandeish	290	279	..	Do
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore Kamptee.	323	..	..	do.
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dharmangaum Pulgaum	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple	308	..	..	Do
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra. Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra. Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomawatty	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	..	..	320½	25-3-14
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dhatwar	..	..	..	..
Westerns, Churka	..	..	301	Ready.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	..	..
M. G. Miraj	..	..	..	..
M. G. Comptа	..	..	304	Ready.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore	..	..	..	..
M. G. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

In a volume entitled "From Naval Cadet to Admiral," which will be published by Messrs. Cassell within the next few days, the author, Admiral Sir R. H. Harris, K.C.M.G., K.C.B., has much of interest to tell us. Covering as it does the events of a career of half a century, during which time the Navy has grown from wooden walls to steel ribs, the book will be found full of the romance of Naval progress. Although it is not strictly speaking a controversial book, the author has some caustic comments to make upon our present Naval position. Apart from this the volume throws many sidelights upon the Navy as it was, and introduces to us many of the old Sea-Dogs, as well as dealing with certain great events in which the author took part, such as the Cretan troubles of 1897, and the last Boer War.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2.
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	20,000	Sales increased yesterday by 3000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	3,000	
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	200	
Total Day's Imports	4 000	

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Firm increased Demand
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Quiet
Tone of Manchester Market:—Hardening
Mid. Americans .. .. 7·89 d
Egyptian F. G. F. .. .. 10·40 d
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Jan. 13.81 Mar. 13.85.
New York Official noon call Jan 13.79 Mar. 13.83
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. Mar Unquoted.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
O.N.	7·40	7·40
N. D.	7·33	7·33
D. J.	7·32	7·32
J. F.	7·32	7 32
F. M.	7·32	7·32
M. A.	7·32	7.32
A. M	7·32	7.31
M. J.	7 31	7·31
J. J.	7.29	7·29
J. A.	7·27	7·26

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Dull
Estimated Sales	1,0000
Total Imports	7,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-Day's price
O. N.	7·40	7·38
N. D.	7 33	7 31
D. J.	7·32	7·30
J. F.	7·32	7·30
F. M.	7·32	7·30
M. A.	7·32	7·30
A. M.	7·31	7·39
M. J.	7 31	7·39
J. J	7·29	7·37

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	50,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to Continent	14.000
Futures at New York Jan. 13.63	Previous closing price 13 68.
Futures at New York Mar. 13·68	Previous closing price. 13·73.

Advanced Early on unfavorable weather Reports and Declined later owing to Bearish Government Condition Report.

Spot Cotton at New York 14.20	Previous price 14 20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 14	Previous price 14

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady.

Futures at New Orleans Jan. 13·87	Previous price 13.93.
Futures at New Orleans Mar. 13 95	Previous price 14.02
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10¼
Demand Bills	4.86⅛
Silver Commercial bars	61½

(Liverpool advices unreceived.

A BANKERS' UNION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the interests of bankers and those who deal with them I request the hospitality of your columns for the following few lines.

Every year, we hear of the failure of some bank or other in India. The recent failure of the People's Bank has involved the whole country. However, from recent reports, it would appear that there is some probability of the continuation of the Bank, as some people have promised to help it.

The reason for its failure seems to be that certain of its investments were criticised by interested persons in the Press and in the consequence mistrust was created amng the depositors. They made a rush on all the branches at one and the same time to withdraw their deposit in full.

It is a matter of fact that no bank can meet the full demands of all its depositors at one and the same time and hence, I think there is a great need of devising some means by which banks could meet their immediate demands in such cases.

Some society representing all the Banks of India should be instituted under some such designation as "The All India Bankers' Union," to safeguard the interests of its members in cases of need. Such a society should at regular intervals be informed of the actual position of the constituent banks and in cases of necessity the society should appoint a commission to enquire into the stability and affairs of a particular bank and publish the result of their enquiry. Thus the public will be saved the risk of liquidation of some promising concerns.—Yours, etc.,

BALWANT RAI J. BHUTT,
Certified Act. (Lond).
Bardoli, Sept. 30.

SMALL CAUSES COURT,

IS THE PRINCESS STREET BUILDING UNSAFE.

Messrs. J. N. Singh and Co., Ltd., write to us referring to the building in Princess Street, just vacated by the Small Causes Court, that although it is hipted that the building is unsafe yet no definite decision has been pronounced by the authorities as to whether the premises are actually unsafe for habitation. It is true that the Small Causes Court have vacated the building but there are still tenants—and a good number of them too—on the ground floor in the shops, as also on the first and the second floors. Not only that, but there is a new tenant on the first floor. If the building is actually unsafe it is surely the first duty of the Corporation and the Government to declare it publicly unsafe and order its immediate evacuation. On the other hand, if it is not unsafe and requires only some repairs, then the latter should be ordered at once and the fears of the present tenants should be allayed.

PARSEE WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. H. M. Abul Qasim Irani, Professor of Persian at the Aligadh College, will deliver, under the anspices of the above Association, a public lecture in Urdu on Tuesday, 7th instant, at 6 p.m., (S. T.), at Bai Bhicaji Bengali School, Fort. Subject:—"The Solidarity of the Parsee Community." The lecture is open to the public.

MESSRS SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO'S WEEKLY REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

GOLD.

About £700,000 arrived in the form of bar gold, of which £190,000 was reserved for India. The bulk of the remainder has been taken for the Continent.

The next and subsequent arrivals from the Cape will reach London on Tuesday instead of Saturday, as hitherto, and, in future, the gold will be dealt with in the market, and the price fixed, on Tuesday or Wednesday instead of Monday.

No amounts were received by the Bank of England from abroad, but withdrawals were made as under:—

September 11th £30,000 in sovereigns for India.

September 13th £75,000 in sovereigns for Egypt.

September 15th £200,000 in sovereigns for Egypt.

September 16th £275,000 in sovereigns for Egypt.

September 17th £650,000 in sovereigns for Egypt.

The total efflux, therefore, during the week was £1,130,000.

The mineral production of Ontario for the first six months of this year shows a large increase, the gain in metalliferous ores amounting to 3,750,000 dollars, and the total output being valued at more that 18,500,000 dollars. Gold heads the list with a gain of over 1,000,000 dolars.

SILVER.

Although the market has been somewhat lacking in animation, renewed cheerfulness has prevailed, and prices have continued in their upward course.

A good demand for India has easily absorbed the moderate amounts offering, and the cash price, which was fixed at 27 3/4d. from the 11th instant to the 15th inclusive, has since risen to 28 3/16d., the highest price quoted since the 13th May last.

The market has displayed inherent strength of late, and a contributory cause is the fact that, in many quarters, it is considered probable that the Indian Government will be forced to buy at a much earlier date than was at one time deemed likely, even if it has not already anticipated some of its future requirements.

Another factor to be considered is that there still remains open a bear account, built up by Indian speculators who are now becoming rather fidgety as to their position, especially as the monsoon news has been so satisfactory.

Prospects, therefore, for the near future cannot be regarded as being otherwise than favourable.

The Indian Currency Return cabled on the 17th instant showed a further large decrease in the holding of silver rupees, namely, 120 lacs.

The total holding of silver, including that in the Standard Reserve, is now 2,210 lacs, as compared with a total of 1,600 lacs at exactly the same date last year.

At the latter date, however, the Indian Government, as disclosed in the Government White Pa

JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

26th CAVALRY BEAT 14th HUSSARS IN FINAL GAME.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 2.

The Junior Polo Tournament concluded this afternoon, when Col. Baddeley and the officers of the Royal Engineers both at Poona and Kirkee were "At Home" in the pavilion to all Poona and Kirkee society and a large number of visitors to the station. The band of the 127th Baluchis played during a very pleasant evening.

The 26th Cavalry from Bangalore met the 14th (King's) Hussars from Mhow and a great game ensued. Both teams played brilliantly to the end and the 26th Cavalry just managed to win by 5 goals to 4. Capt. Bruce played as a substitute for Capt. Macintyre and not for Capt. Mewburn as previously reported, and the change operated considerably to the advantage of the Hussars. The Cavalry, however, outmanœuvred them in the end.

At the conclusion of five very fast chukkers Sir Richard Lamb made a brief speech, in the course of which he regretted the absence of Capt. Anderson, the Honorary Secretary, who had run the tournament so well. Capt. Anderson, he added, had been called away to duty in Northern India at the eleventh hour. He congratulated the winners and sympathised with the runners-up. Lady Barrett then presented the Cup to Capt. Chaytor, the skipper of the 26th Cavalry team.

The following were the teams:—

26TH CAVALRY.—(1) Mr. A. J. Armstrong, (2) Mr. H. A. B. Johnson, (3) Capt. H. C. Chaytor (back), Capt. J. A. Collum.

14TH (KING'S) HUSSARS.—(1) Capt. T. R. Bruce, (2) Capt. S. W. Mewburn, (3) Mr. Y. D. L. De Wend-Fenton (back), Capt. G. K. Mason.

UMPIRES.—Mr. Lush-Wilson and Mr. Harvey-Kelly.

HANDICAP.—26th Cavalry gave 14th Hussars 1 goal.

1ST CHUKKER.:—Johnson for the first to get on to the ball and make headway. The Cavalry kept on worrying the Hussars at the latter's end till twice in quick succession they hit behind the line. Subsequently Chaytor essayed one of the prettiest tricks at polo ever seen on the Poona ground. Picking the ball out of a "scrum," he pushed at along till he got within range of the Hussars' goal, where he was frustrated in his attempt to score the Hussars having shot to the post and saved the situation.

14TH HUSSARS ..... 1 goal.
26TH CAVALRY ..... nil.

2ND CHUKKER:—Soon after the start the Cavalry had a gallop down from mid field to the Hussars' end, where Collum was on to the ball and shot it through. They galloped hard and fast all over the field after this, till the Cavalry worked up to the Cavalry posts, where Chaytor in attempting a back-hander missed, and Fenton, taking advantage of the miss, galloped to the front and hit a goal. The remainder of a very fast chukker proved fruitless.

14TH HUSSARS ..... 2 goals.

3RD CHUKKER:—From the throw-in 3RD CHUKKER.—Ffrom the throw-in the Cavalry at once struck for the Hussars' posts, where Chaytor let drive from goal but missed. The Cavalry continued the attack, however, and Johnson attempted a long range shot which went wide. The Hussars were quick in relieving the pressure at their end Mewburn, having collared the ball a few yards from the posts, hit back to the centre, from where Collum had a run back to the Hussars' end and had a shy at goal but hit behind the line. From the hit-out the Hussars cleared down to the opposite end, when the chukker wound up.

14TH HUSSARS ..... 2 goals.
26TH CAVALRY ..... 1 goal.

4TH CHUKKER:—Starting from behind the Cavalry posts Armstrong hit straight up to Fenton, who instantly drove it back through the flags. This was one of the smartest feats of the Hussars' but the Cavalry retaliated a minute later when they had the ball well within range of the Hussars' posts, and Collum, getting on to the ball, shot a goal. The cavalry maintained a most determined attack and in about two minutes knocked up two further goals. Chaytor being responsible for both.

26TH CAVALRY ..... 3 goals.
14TH HUSSARS ..... 1 goal.

5TH CHUKKER:—The Cavalry at once took up the attack and were within an ace of scoring when the Hussars met them practically at the mouth of the goal and saved a very critical situation by clearing to the centre, from where Mason hit up to Fenton, who carried the ball along and scored on turning over the Cavalry rushed the Hussars' posts, and Johnson, taking possession of the ball, hit a goal fifty seconds before time was up. A foul was now given against the Cavalry, but the penalty hit glanced off the posts and the chukker wound up

26TH CAVALRY ..... 5 goals.
14TH HUSSARS ..... 4 goals.

FOOTBALL.

THE CIVILIAN TOURNAMENT.

This afternoon, at 5-30, the first match is to be played in connection with the Civilian Tournament run by the W. I. F. A. First to meet are the Bombay Gymkhana and G. I. P. Railway, which are considered to be the strongest teams, as the Bombay Athletic will not be a combination, as was the case in the Rovers' Tournament. It is to be hoped that the public will take a keener interest in this than they did in the closing games of the League.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The Royal Bombay Golf Club brought their annual meeting to a close on Thursday and Friday mornings when the competition was for Juniors by medal play, prizes being awarded for both scratch and handicap scores.

The result of the scratch competition was a tie between Murray and Hubbertson, who were both round the eighteen holes in 98. This is a very poor score and neither of them played particularly well. Cruden with a handicap of 18 won the handicap competition with a nett 86, while Forbes and Johnston tied for second prize with nett 87 each. Murray and Hubertson will now have to play off for the scratch prizes, and Forbes and Johnston will do likewise for the second handicap prize.

Results:—

dna,h

SCRATCH COMPETITION.

H. B. Murray	98
J. Herbertson	98
J. Longbottom	99
J. A. Cherry	100
J. A. Johnson	103
J. E. Grafton	103
R. Cook	103
W. A. Cruden	104
M. D. Crichton	104
G. W. Talbot	105
A. B. Scott	105
J. E. P. Curry	105
A. Forbes	105
N. C. Gude	106
G. M. Hossack	106
A. Bergmann	106
S. E. Humphreys	108
D. N. North	108
W. J. Burrows	109
N. C. Barstow	110
A. C. Owen	110
C. Rivaz	111
E. C. Reid	112
W. H. Hughes	112
D. Harrington	116
S. Gaddum	118
R. F. R. Cooke	124

HANDICAP COMPETITION.

	score	handicap	result
W. A. Cruden	113	—18	86
A. Forbes	115	—18	87
J. A. Johnston	113	—16	87
H. B. Murray	98	—9	89
J. Hibbertson	98	—9	89
J. E. Grafton	103	—14	89
J. A. Cherry	100	—10	90
R. Cook	103	—12	91
J. Longbottom	99	—8	91
A. B. Scott	105	—14	91
N. C. Barstow	110	—18	92
N. C. Gude	106	—14	92
A. Bergmann	106	—14	92
D. N. North	108	—16	92
J. E. P. Curry	105	—12	93
G. M. Hossack	106	—12	94
M. D. Crichton	104	—10	94
E. C. Reid	112	—18	94
G. W. Talbot	105	—10	95
W. J. Burrows	109	—14	95
C. Rivaz	111	—10	95
S. E. Humphreys	108	—12	96
W. H. Hughes	112	—16	96
D. Harrington	116	—18	98
A. C. Owen	110	—10	100
S. Gaddum	118	—14	104
R. F. R. Cooke	124	—18	106
G. A. Johnson			103
W. A. Cruden	114	—18	86

MADRAS RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 3.

The annual Rugby Football Tournament takes place to-morrow. Two local teams have entered the Madras Gymkhana and United Services fifteen, and these will play for the possession of the cup.

BURMA BANK.

SALE OF PETROLEUM SHARES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 3.

The following is Mr. Justice Ormond's order in Chambers on the application of the Official Liquidator and Mr. Noble regarding the sale of the British Burma Petroleum Company shares in the Bank of Burma in liquidation:—(1) Heard Mr. Charlesworth and Mr. Dantra and read two telegrams from the Advisory Committee. Mr. Dantra urged that the Committee's suggestion to distribute the British Burma Petroleum Company, Limited, shares at five shillings instead of cash be sanctioned. (2) Mr. DeGlanville on behalf of the Burma Investments Limited agrees to make over to the Bank sufficient British Burma Petroleum Company, Limited, shares at five shillings to liquidate his Company's debt. (3) The Official Liquidator will refund to the Burma Investments Limited the surplus of shares after taking over a sufficient number which at five shilling would pay off the debt of that Company to the Bank. The Bank will set apart for the present 13,500 British Burma Petroleum shares in respect of which the Rangoon Refineries Company have made a claim. The Bank will also set apart other shares in the British Burma Petroleum Company in respect of which there are claims outstanding. The number of such shares is aproximately 15,000. The Bank will then have a little over 400,000 British Burma Petroleum Company share. (4) The Official Liquidator will distribute the above 400,000 shares by way of a third dividend to creditors as if each share represented five shillings. not less than five shares to be handed over to any one creditor. The distribution of shares to be made by certificates with blank transfers attached or by certified transfers. All creditors who were originally entitled to less than Rs. 150 will receive Rs. 63, dividends in cash out of the balance which is now available with the Official Liquidator. Fractions of shares will not be distributed but the Official Liquidator will submit details of the scheme as to this. (5) All previous orders dealing with the sale of shares and the order offering Petroleum shares to creditors are cancelled.

The railway line between Bonchaung and Meza on Mu Valley Section has been washed away. Through communication is interrupted. The passengers and mails will possibly be transhipped.

APPLICATION AGAINST TRUSTEES.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST BOMBAY SOLICITOR.

INJUNCTION NOT GRANTED.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Macleod, the application of Abdul Kadar and ors. v. Hormusji N. Vakil and ors. came on for hearing.

This was a notice of motion dated the 11th September 1913 on behalf of the plaintiff, asking for an injunction against the defendants and for handing over the title-deeds of certain properties then in the possession of the defendants. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Desai appeared in support of the notice of motion on behalf of the plaintiffs. The Hon. the Advocate-General appeared to show cause against the notice of motion, on behalf of the defendants 1 and 2.

Briefly the facts are that the 1st plaintiff is a minor son of one Abdoola Haji Dawood of Bombay, a Kuchi Memon inhabitant, who died on 11th November 1901 leaving a will and a codicil of 15th July 1901. By his will he (i.e. testator) appointed (1) Fazulbhoy Vishram, (2) Hormusji N. Vakil, the 1st defendant and an attorney of this court, (3) Suleman Abdul Wahed, the 2nd defendant, (4) Haji Rahimtulla Haji Dawood, and (5) Mahomed Haji Saboo Sidick, as the executors and trustees of the said will. The testator left him surviving his two widows and an infant son, Abdul Kadar, the 1st plaintiff in the present suit. The testator by the said will made certain provision for his two widows and certain charities.

PLAINTIFF'S ALLEGATIONS.

The present plaintiff's allegations are that the 1st two defendants failed to appoint new trustees as occasion arose in order to bring their number to the minimum of five as required by clause 6 of the will of his father the testator. Since 1908 the 1st two defendants have been in sole possession and management of the said estate in contravention of the said clause of the will. After a great deal of hesitation the 1st two defendants appointed Rukhiabai, the 2nd plaintiff, Abdoola Rahim, the 3rd plaintiff and Cassum Rahimtulla as new trustees in place of the old ones in July 1913. No accounts have yet been filed by the defendants although they were repeatedly asked to do so. The 1st two defendants often borrowed moneys from the estate at interest and again replaced such sums. The plaintiffs' contention is that the 1st two defendants were not entitled to lend themselves moneys belonging to the estate without regard to the interests of the minor beneficiary the 1st plaintiff who is absolutely entitled to the residue of the said estate. What the defendants did was in direct violation of the terms of the will. The plaintiffs believe that the 1st defendant has from time to time converted to his own use Government Paper belonging to the said trust estate and has entered the said transactions in the said account viz. "Hormusji Nusserwanji Vakil, Loan Account." It appears also that the 1st defendant has lent large sums of money, amounting to Rs. 1,72,000, to himself as one of the executors of Mahomed Sabu Sidick. After considerable difficulty the 1st defendant in his letter of 26th August mentions some properties belonging to the estate of the said Mahomed which he says are equitably mortgaged to secure the said loan. The 1st defendant has also borrowed money from the estate and lent them at interest to H. H. the Nizam. The 1st defendant holds the title deeds of the Nizam's properties as security for this advance. That money has been replaced by now, by the 1st defendant; but as there is a difference in interest i.e., as the 1st defendant borrowed at 6 p. c. and realised 9 p.c., those title-deeds of the Nizam's properties should be given to the plaintiffs as security for the difference of interest.

MISUSE OF TRUST PROPERTY.

In ths course of his arguments Mr. Setalvad said that the defendants have misused said that the defendants have misused trust properties for their own use. The present state of affairs was not honest. The frauds are in respect of (1) the equitable mortgage of the Mahableshwar property. It involves fraud 9 per cent. was converted into 6 per cent., so these title-deeds must be handed over. (2) The Trust moneys in the National Bank and the various borrowing from the moneys there. He admitted that he borrowed moneys from the Trust Estate. He lent the money to H. H. the Nizam to build his property. He said that this money was, lent on a mortgage of the Nizam's properties. The moneys borrowed were replaced; but the title-deeds must be handed over to the Receiver or other Trustees.

(3) As trustee of the estate he (1st defendant), was holding the title-deeds of Sidick's estate, so he could hold these title-deeds for trust money lent to the estate of Sabu Siddick.

INJUNCTION ASKED.

Those were the three things which they wanted to be remedied principally. Various mortgages stood only in the names of the 1st two defendants. They might not be allowed to stand in their names. They wanted injunction to restrain the 1st two defendants. Looking to the position of parties and the events that have happened, H. N. Vakil and A. Abdul Wahed would not be able to carry on the management together. The other trustees will act in their absence. Only after proceedings were taken, that they (defendants) brought in this money. They were anxious that accounts should be taken and the suit come for hearing soon. If they (defendants) took the attitude they were taking, the court should not encourage any such delinquency like that. Their story is a ridiculous story.

THE DEFENCE.

The Advocate-General submitted that he was anxious that the matter should be referred to the commissioner for accounts. He did not care about putting in any written statement. He repudiated altogether the suggestion of any dishonesty. As soon as it was brought to the knowledge of Hormusji, Hormusji, though not bound legally under the Trust Act, acted wisely. As soon as inspection was asked for inspection was given.

(1) As regards loan on Hormusji's Mahableshwar property that loan has been paid off. There was no reason for asking him to deposit the title-deed with the Receiver.

(2) As regards Nizam's properties Rs. 1,80,000 was due. Hormusji immediately replaced them. Hormusji has a lien on the title-deeds of the Nizam's properties. They had calculated the interest and the difference in the interest came to Rs. 89,000. The difference in interest will be replaced immediately the *Government Paper* is delivered. There was no necessity for deposit of title-deeds because the whole would be replaced.

(3) As regards Sabu Siddick's estate, he was quite ready that the title-deeds should be replaced in the Bank of Bombay.

As regards various mortgages his clients had failed to send assignments from 13th September to 1st October. The Trust Estate consists of 12 lakhs. The expenditure came to Rs. 900 per month (Rs. 300 for staff, Rs. 300 for the widows and Rs. 300 for the boys). As the surplus came in it was invested in Government Paper in the Bank of Bombay. It was not as Mr. Setalvad suggested a complicated machine. They were quite ready that all should join in doing these things.

cessity for it as the trust was being

As to injunction, there was no necessity for it as the trust was being worked out. He was quite prepared to have the case set down immediately.

Mr. Setalvad then replied. *Per curiam*:—Will the management be benefited if I give an injunction and leave the management to the other three trustees.

Setalvad: There is nothing against the other three trustees.

THE COURT'S ORDER.

In the course of his order His Lordship said that in an application of this sort he did not want to express any opinion on the merits. The directions of the testator in the will were not strictly adhered to. At present it could not be ascertained how much was due from 1st and 2nd defendants on account of their management. The title-deeds of the Mahableshwar property and those of Sabu Siddick's should be deposited with the Bank of Bombay.

The 1st defendant had a lien on the Nizam's title-deeds and he was not concerned with those. If there was any excess 1st and 2nd defendants would be liable to replace it. He did not think he would interfere with the rights of the 1st defendant against the Nizam. Defendants to give full inspection of all the documents connected with the management. No injunction would be granted. Parties to be at liberty to apply for redress if any conflict took place. Misconduct of trustees would be severely noticed. Costs would be costs in the cause.

Solicitors for plaintiffs: Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinshaw.

Solicitors for defendants: Payne and Co.

PUNJAB BRIBERY CASE.

MORE WITNESSES EXAMINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 3.

At the continued sitting of the Commission regarding the charges against Barkat Ali, some more defence witnesses were examined.

Sheikh Nur Elahi, Professor in the Government College at Lahore, gave evidence proving an alibi. He said he saw Barkat Ali, at Lahore during the first two weeks of September, 1911. Barkat Ali used to come to witness' place daily and then they both went to the Muslim Club, for playing tennis. Barkat Ali went back on September, 14th.

The next witness was Fatteh Din, a contractor, who deposed that on 9th September, 1911, Barkat Ali came to him at Lahore and stayed with him. On that day two men came to him, one of whom was Salabat Singh, who told Barkat Ali that he had been pressed by the Deputy Commissioner, Lala Sri Ram, and the District Superintendent of Police to make certain statements against Barkat Ali, but that he would not make such statement and would go away somewhere if he was paid Rs. 1,000. Barkat Ali was annoyed at the demand. He abused Salabat and told him to go away.

This story was corroborated by two other witnesses, Hakim Ali, brother of Barkat Ali, and a Sub-Inspector of Police, and Kapur Singh, a companion of Salabat Singh, who had come with the latter to Lahore on the day in question to meet Barkat Ali.

Mr. F. C. Freeman, Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, is promoted from Class 2, Grade 4 to Class 2 Grade of the superior stores establishment of State Railways from 1st Oct. 1913.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April to 20th September, 1913, show a gain of Rs. 6,32,320 as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912-13.

PEOPLE'S BANK.

"THE BENGALEE'S" TORYS.

LETTERS OF PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 3.

The Hon. Rai Bahadur Harichand has resigned the Managing Directorship of the People's Bank, owing to ill-health, after a brief tenure of a little over a month.

The public of Lahore are extremely surprised and amused at the story published editorially in the "Bengalee" of Calcutta, that Mr. Harkishen Lai and Rai Bahadur Harichand were absent from Lahore on the day the People's Bank suspended payment, and that the other Directors closed the bank because of a temporary difficulty to meet a demand of Rs. 5,000 only. No such story is known here. Both the gentlemen were in Lahore on that day, though Rai Bahadur Harichand was ill. The story is considered incredible here because Mr. Harkisen Lal's colleagues on the board could not take such a serious action without his consent, or the formal authority of the managing director who also was was guided by Mr. Harkishen Lal.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" publishes a number of letters of protest against the alleged irregular proceedings at Tuesday's meeting in connection with the affairs of the People's Bank. Regarding the charge against the Directors of their wholly untenable position it writes thus:—"While we should regret doing any injustice to the directorate, we owe a duty to the public to see the policy of silence which they have adopted shall not continue much longer." Of the letters we publish to-day, one attempts to illustrate the ways of what the writer styles "the mystic circle" over which Mr. Harkishen Lal presided, the other a depositor of the trust funds pertinently remarks "surely the public have a right to demand that some disinterester experts should go into the affairs of the bank and make a public statement as to its position before we are called on to be more involved in the concern by such slipshod methods as being asked to sign papers before we know how we stand." As a fitting commentary on these letters we have the official report of the proceedings of the meeting of the Amritsar Bank setting forth the resolutions that bear a strong family resemblance to those passed at the People's Bank, meeting and containing the interesting and informative assurance that "the chairman, after giving a brief history of the bank, reviewed the whole position and present situation." Unhappily, no facts or figures accompany the statement. Mr. Harkishen Lal's friends are fond of accusing his critics of the want of patriotism but they would do well to consider who is a better patriot—he who refuses to be a party to anything that is morally indefensible, or he who is willing to conceal abuses because he cannot realise that the whole fabric of the modern industrial world is built up on the faith and confidence of the business man in the integrity of his fellows. Once shake that faith, the foundations on which the industrial structure is built are gone.

FREE LIFE READINGS TO ALL WHO WRITE AT ONCE.

The well-known London Astrologer, Prof. Roxroy, has once more decided to favour the people of this country with Free Test Readings of their lives from his new address in The Hague, Holland.

Prof. Roxroy's fame is so well-known in this country that he hardly needs an introduction from us. His power to read the lives of people, no matter at what distance they may be, is described as simply marvellous. Even Astrologers of lesser reputation all over the world acknowledge him to be their master, and follow in his footsteps. He tells you what you are capable of, and how you can be successful. He mentions your friends and enemies, and describes the good and bad periods in your life.

His description as to past, present, and future events will astonish and help you. All he wants is your name (written by yourself), your birth date, and sex to guide him in his work. Money not necessary. Mention the name of this paper and get a Trial Reading free.

Herr Paul Stahmann, an experienced Astrologer, of Ober Niewsadern, Germany, says:

"The Horoscope which Professor Roxroy worked out for me is quite according to the truth. It is a very clever and conscientious piece of work. As an Astrologer myself, I carefully examined his Planetary calculations and indications, and proved that his work in every detail is perfect, and that he is up to date in his science."

Baroness Blanquet, one of the most talented ladies of Paris, says:—

"I thank you for my Complete Life Reading, which is really of extraordinary accuracy. I had already consulted several Astrologers, but never before have I been answered with so much truth, or received such complete satisfaction. With sincere pleasure I will recommend you and make your marvellous science known to my friends and acquaintances."

If you want to take advantage of this special offer and obtain a review of your life, simply send your full name and address, the date, month, year, and place of your birth (all clearly written), state whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss, and also copy the following verse in your own handwriting:

"Your advice is useful,
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I wish success and happiness;
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If you wish you may enclose 6 annas (stamps of your own country), to pay postage and clerical work. Do not enclose coins in your letter. Send your letter to ROXROY, Dept., 1,001, No. 24, Groote Markt., The Hague, Holland. Postage to Holland 2½ annas.

Readers who are admires of Dr. Woods Hutchinson's work, will be interested to know that a popular edition of his book entitled "Health and Common Sense" is about to be published by Messrs. Casseli. Dealing as it does with such subjects as Diet, Clothes, Baths, Sunshine, Fresh Air and Sleep, in the Author's well-known breezy style, those who value hygienic fitness "without tears," will find a very helpful volume in this well-known treatise.

Mr. G. Barrett, clerk of the B. O. I. steamer Edavana, was drowned in the Rangoon river. He and the clother Rangoon river. He and the clothier clerk of the "Angora" left the Mayo Institute together and swam for the Edvana. On nearing the vessel, a Seeunni called out to them to wait till he lowered the ladder but Barrett tried to grasp the rope and overbalancing fell into the river, never being seen again.

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* This preparation can also be had in combination with Hypophosphites and Tolu. (Price per 4 oz. phial, Re. 1.)

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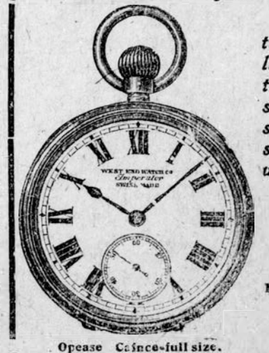

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Subscribed Capital		30,00,000
Called Up Capital		15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders		15,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,00,000

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

BIRDWOOD.—On the 26th September, at Lucknow, the wife of Lieut.-Col. G. T. Birdwood, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, of a son.

VENNECK.—On the 25th September, at the Kasauli Nursing Home, the wife of W. C. A. Vanneck, 13th Hussars, of a daughter.

DE LIMA.—October 1st, at Hillside, Mount Road, to Mr. and Mrs. T. J. de Lima, a son.

GILBERT.—26th September, at Nasik, the wife of C. E. L. Gilbert, I. F. S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

OLIPHANT—ROBERT.—On the 10th September, at London, John N. Oliphant, I. F. S., fourth son of the late Mr. T. T. Oliphant of Rossie, and St. Andrews, to Amina, third daughter of Herr Hans Robert, of Freudenstadt, Wurtemburg.

DEATH.

SMYTH.—Kharaghoda, 30th September, Patsy Francis, the dearly beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Smyth, Salt Department., age 1 year, 1 month 11 days.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Poona 7th Extra Meeting, Second Series, at Poona.

Y. M. C. A. Social Gathering, to welcome Mr. Donald Munro, Physical Director, Wodehouse Road, 9-15 p.m.

MONDAY, October 6.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40.
Macdonald Hosiery Mills: Ordinary General Meeting, Hornby Road, 4-30.
All-India Shia Conference (at Jaunpoor).

TUESDAY, October 7.

All-India Shia Conference (at Jaunpore.)
Parsi Writers' Association: Public lecture in Urdu, by Mr. H. M. Abul Quasim Irani, "The Solidarity of the Parsee Community," at Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, October 8.

All-India Shia Conference (at Jaunpore.)
Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
October 4th 1913.

THE NEED TO ALLAY PANIC.

It is to be hoped that there will be no undue panic as a result of the inability of the Credit Bank of India to meet its obligations. This is not the time to discuss the causes, direct and indirect, of the decision of the Directors of the Bank to suspend payment. Whether the operations of those responsible for the management of the Bank have been of a character consistent with the safe conduct of such a concern is a matter which may be discussed hereafter. At present no useful purpose would be served by any such discussion, which, in the absence of definite and reliable information, must be based largely on speculation. We would merely impress upon the Directors of the Bank the necessity of speedily taking the public into their confidence, and revealing, without reserve of any sort, the exact position of affairs. If this is done, we have reason to believe that it will be seen that the embarrassment which has rendered necessary the closing of the doors of the Bank will be found to be of such a character, that recovery is not impossible. It is well to remember that the position has been brought about by the heavy run made on the Bank by depositors who have taken alarm from the recent failure of the People's Bank of India, and, it is only fair, in the light of that fact, to refrain from giving a too ready credence to rumours that may be afloat as to heavy speculations in shares by syndicates directly or indirectly connected with the Bank. The important consideration is, as we have said, to avert a panic among the investing and depositing public, of such a character as has frequently, in financial history, shaken the soundest concerns. There are Indian banks in Bombay which, doubtless, do not come under that category; but there are others which do, and it is to the interest of everyone to prevent the spread of an alarmist feeling which might lead to a general debacle. Some of these banks have already, since the Lahore failure, had to stand against a very heavy run. We know of one instance in which a bank had to pay out thirteen lakhs of rupees in two days; an onslaught which has left it still in a firm position. But, if this sort of thing grows, as it may very easily do under the influence of rumours of a needlessly alarmist character, there is no knowing where it may end, and disaster may be brought upon those who least deserve it. We would have it understood that we are dealing merely with a hypothetical case, and that there is not, according to the information at our disposal, any ground to believe that the Indian banks, speaking generally, are not in a position to meet any heavy demands which may follow on such an occurrence as that of yesterday. But it is essential that everything should be done to avoid a widespread panic which might bring about a general debacle.

In this connection, we think, it is to be regretted that the Exchange Banks have resolved, as we understand, not to render assistance in any emergency that may arise to the Indian banks. Crises may arise, as we have said, in which the soundest concern may have some difficulty in meeting immediately the demands made upon it. There have been times in the financial history of all countries, when Government has deemed it necessary, in the public interest, to come to the rescue of institutions in such times of crisis, and it seems to us deplorable that the older institutions should resolve to stand aloof in the event of such a crisis, and refuse to render assistance, even on approved securities or on Government Paper. The Exchange Banks are indirectly, more or less, assisted by the State,—that is to say, they obtain assistance under easy conditions, from the Presidency Banks who have the advantage of public funds placed at their disposal by the State. It should be incumbent on them, as well as on the Presidency Banks, therefore, to accede to demands for accommodation, when unquestionable security is offered. Unless these older institutions are prepared to take their part in helping to avert anything like a general panic, the danger is always likely to arise, that the panic may spread in such a way as also to affect them.

We have said that the discussion as to whether the operations of the Credit Bank of India have been of a discreet character may be deferred. But the experience of the last few weeks, as also that of previous occasions, shows very clearly the danger of institutions, which are ostensibly established to conduct a banking business, indulging in heavy speculations in shares, as well as the need for caution on the part of the public, in depositing their money in concerns which are under the management of people who may be described as amateurs in the business which they take upon themselves with so much assurance. It will be necessary, in the near future, also to consider whether some amendment of the law is not necessary, which will place some check on the extent to which concerns, with an imposing nominal capital, no reserve funds, and a very small paid-up capital, can be allowed to seek the confidence of the public. Some strengthening of the law is also necessary which would make it impossible for the directorate of a bank to continue to mislead the public after the concern has got into an unsound condition. Some such clause as the following, which appears in the Articles of Association of the Central Bank of India, should be insisted upon as a matter of law:—

If at any time it comes to the knowledge of the Directors that the losses sustained by the Bank have absorbed not less than ¾ths of its paid up Capital, it shall be incumbent on the Board of Directors to summon as soon as possible an Extraordinary General Meeting and they shall submit to such Meeting a full statement of the affairs of the Company, and a Resolution shall be submitted that the Company, owing to such losses, be dissolved and in case such resolution is passed by a majority in number and value of the members present personally or by proxy at such meeting, then and in such case, the affairs of the Company shall be wound up and the Company shall be dissolved.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH FOR DELHI.

The Metropolitan of Calcutta, writing to "The Times," expresses his view that there is "urgent need" for finding money to build a Church, worthy of the dignity and wealth of Britain, one of the richest countries in Christendom, if not absolutely the most wealthy. The Bishop asks for £50,000 in addition to any grant that Government might make. The appeal was started some months ago, but so far, has failed to evoke enthusiastic response. This may not be exactly an indication of the apathy with which the construction of Christian churches has come to be regarded in the West. It may not bespeak a growing spirit of rationalism which prefers active benevolence to costly edifices. The public indifference, so far admitted and proved, on the subject, may not, again, be due to certain obvious causes which it is not worth while discussing. Certain, however, it is that the planners of the expensive ornament have no claim on the exchequer of the Indian Government. A vast deal has been professed from time to time on the part of Government concerning their absolute religious neutrality, and we are bound to make pointed references to the established fact that no indigenous religious denomination has been favoured by the rulers to the prejudice of others. One, nevertheless, is constrained to doubt the political wisdom of a Government which happens to be Christian, and which grants subsidies, small or large, towards the building of a cathedral, which will serve no useful purpose to any but the tiny minority of "native Christians" and a handful of believing Christians. We should have no hesitation in endorsing the supplication to Government to a donation to the contemplated Delhi Church, had the Government policy in matters religious been conducted on lines similar to those in some of our Protected States. In the Dominions of the Nizam, for instance, the premier Musalman principality in India, an immemorial custom enjoins on the Government an annual expenditure of substantial amounts on the restoration of Shivalayas or Hindu places of worship. As a matter of course, the State provides for the upkeep and establishment of edifices and offices peculiar to Mohamedanism, but the claims of His Highness's Hindu subjects are not overlooked, so far as their spiritual welfare is concerned. The most that could reasonably be expected from a Government which is pledged to the most scrupulous observance of religious aloofness, re-iterated with all the emphasis and eloquence at the command of successive Viceroys, Lieutenant-Governors and their lieutenants, would be a sum bearing that ratio to a hundred which the population of India bears to the total of its Christian population. A larger demand, or unsolicited contribution, can hardly be regarded as consonant with the periodical pronouncements which place Christianity on a par with the hundred and one creeds dividing Indian from Indian, as a social unit and the component of a united nation. There has been a great deal of talk lately of British prestige. Here is an instance, in which, we think, British prestige and Christian prestige would be gravely degraded by the lending of any assistance from the public funds, and we are astounded that the Bishop of Calcutta should ask for it. Incidentally, it may be added, that the giving of such a grant for the building of an Anglican Cathedral would be as grossly unfair to the other Christian denominations, as to the Hindu, Musalman and other religious communities.

MEDICAL WOMEN FOR INDIA.

Sir Charles Lukis, outlining the conditions of the service for medical women which is to be finally sanctioned in Simla, early this month, said in London, in his lecture, that the scheme would remedy all legitimate grievances and give medical women in India an assured and definite position in regard to pay. They will be provided with free lodgings, a privilege which will make their position enviable to the I.M.S. men. Dr. Lukis further announced that the Government of India had approved a grant of £10,000 a year to the Women's Medical Service in India. Government could scarcely have contemplated expenditure on a worthier project or more urgently needed. If women doctors are wanted in any country, more than in others, it is in India. We need not enter into the thorny and academical question as to which of the two great communities of India originated the Purdha system. We cannot forget that in several Moslem countries women enjoy a freedom which is not tolerated in India, and we remember the numerous places in the old Hindu epic of the Ramayana, which depict a veiled womanhood. Whatever its origin, and whatever the merits of the Purdah, the system of keeping one half of the human race practically secluded from the other is a terrible disability on the Indian woman. And at no hour of life do the disadvantages of the custom reveal themselves more than at the hour of ill-health. Much of the suffering, inevitable under present conditions, may be relieved by the extension of the service of medical women.

DAY BY DAY.

Railway Conference Dinner.

The Indian Railway Conference Association gave a dinner at "The Chalet," Simla last night, when the following guests attended:—Sir M. O'Dwyer, the Hon. Sir T. R. Wynne, the Hon. Mr. W. E. Maxwell, the Hon. Mr. J. R. Brunyate, the Hon. Major-General W. R. Birdwood, the Hon. Sir Henry Burt, Mr. J. B. Gruning, Mr. V. C. Scott O'Connor, Mr. G. R. Clark, Mr. T. Ryan and Col. Bayley.

Hindu Orphanages.

A conference of all the Hindu Orphanages in the Presidency is to be held on the 9th and 10th instant in Bombay under the auspices of the Dharma Sanjivani Sabha. An appreciable number of Hindus are converted to other religions as the result of each famine breaking out in the country, and the generous contributions of food and money that are made in a famine year are found insufficent to keep orphans in the fold of Hinduism. It is, therefore, suggested that volunteers from the various Hindu orphanages should be sent out on the Conference day to gather subscriptions for protecting Hindu orphans. A procession of representatives from Orphanages should, it is proposed, also parade the Hindu quarter starting from the Conference Hall Sri Krishna Lodge, Kabadevi. The industrial work of the orphans will be on view at the Conference Hall and lantern views will be thrown on the screen depicting scenes from the lives of the orphans, with a view to bring their need more vividly to the minds of the Hindu public.

The Knell of the Bullock-Cart.

It seems that at last the bullock cart, that slow noisy and inefficient but the only means at present in Bombay of transporting merchandise from one part of the town to another, is to go. A large fleet of efficient, up-to-date and reliable motor-lorries is the only substitute for the hopelessly out-of-date vehicles now used, and we learn that a limited company is shortly to be launched in Bombay to import the necessary fleet of motor lorries to supersede the bullock-carts under the name of the Western Transport Co., Ltd. The proposal is to import at the outset a fleet of about 20 motor lorries, at a probable cost of Rs. 2,50,000, which will make the use of bullock carts in carrying the large and increasing use of merchandise in Bombay from one place to another unnecessary, while, when the fleet is added to, the suburbs will be included. At present the price of carting cotton goods varies from six annas to ten annas, the average being six annas in dry weather and ten annas in wet weather per bale of 400 lbs. of cotton from Colaba to Parel, while the Western India Transport Co., Ltd., propose to charge only five to seven annas throughout the year, according to the distance.

Advantages of Motor Transport.

The lorries will not only remove the bewildering congestion of merchandise at the busiest seasons brought about by the slow transport methods now prevailing, which is to be seen at the docks, the goods yards of the railway stations or any of the thoroughfares where bullock carts are allowed to proceed, but will also prove a financial gain to the mercantile community. Yearly statistics show that Bombay's trade has ever been on the increase, and the exceptional position of the city is a guarantee that our trade will continue to increase and expand. The Western India Transport Company has made a timely appearance to remedy the reproach of the antiquated, expensive and cumbersome system of traffic to progressive Bombay. The introduction of motor lorries is also likely to be a great boon to the public at large. There is no vehicle so rapidly destructive to road metalling as the bullock cart and intense annoyance is caused to the public by dust and noise. The motor lorries are to be equipped with solid India rubber tyres, thus effecting a great saving to the wear and tear of the roads, and the absence of noise and vibration will be welcomed with great relief by those who are now tortured by the passing of the springless bullock carts on their iron-rimmed wheels. And what is equally important we shall be spared the spectacle of bullocks being maltreated by merciless drivers. The motor lorries are to be equipped with the latest up-to-date improvements for loading and unloading, and, as the Western India Transport Co., Ltd., is the first on the scene, its success should be assured. We understand that the Company has already secured cartage contracts from several firms.

The Currency Commission.

The "Investor's Record" commenting on the Interim Report of the Currecy Commission is "reluctantly compelled to believe that the actual position has not been honestly faced." No reflection is made upon the *bona-fides* of witnesses like Mr. Lionel Abrahams or Mr. Newmarch, representing the India Office, but so far as can be judged from a cursory examination of the voluminous evidence taken, these witnesses confined themselves "strictly to the official view of the question, and left larger issues affecting the solvency of the Indian Government and the effect of a debased currency on the Indian people carefully out of their soap bubble beatifications." It is observed also—that the views of Mr. Webb of Karachi are not such as "to commend themselves to business men," and that "he is more concerned in vilifying the India Office than in getting to the root of the matter."

The late Mr. Justice Geidt.

We regret to announce the sudden death on September 12 at Oberhofen, in Switzerland, of Mr. Bernard George Geidt, a former Judge of the Calcutta High Court. Joining the Indian Civil Service in 1876, Mr. Geidt was for some years attached to the Assam Commission and acted as personal assistant to Sir Charles Elliott during the short period of his Chief Commissionrship. Reverting to Bengal, he became a District and Sessions Judge, and later on Legal Rememberancer to the Government of Bengal. He was promoted in 1904 to a judgeship of the High Court and retired in 1908. Uniformly courteous and sympathetic in all his dealings with Indians, Mr. Geidt left many friends behind him in Bengal to whom the news of his death will come with a sense of personal loss. He was travelling with his wife and son when he was overtaken by his fatal illness.

Marriage of Miss Schwann.

The marriage took place on Sept. 16 of Kathleen, the only daughter of Sir Charles and Lady Schwann, and Mr. Eliot A C. Druce of Sevenoaks. The wedding was a very quiet one, and only near relatives of the bride and bridegroom were present at the ceremony, and at a small reception Which Lady Schwann held afterwards at 4, Prince's Gardens. Mr. Eliot Druce is nephew by marriage and godson of the great novelist "George Eliot," and holds the position of assistant solicitor to the Duchy of Lancaster. Among the many presents received was a silver cake basket from the North Manchester Liberal Association, a pleasing reminder of the long political connection between the bride's father and that constituency.

Great Industrial Exhibition.

The fourth International Rubber and the first Cotton, Fibres and Agricultural Exhibitions are to be held in London from June 24th. to July 9th next year. The undertaking is designed to bring the producing and consuming countries together, and to afford a ready means for producers, manufacturer and traders, to exchange ideas in connection with a number of important industries relating to tropical countries. Among the industries covered by the Exhibition are a good many in which India is specially interested, namely, cotton, fibres, rubber and copra. The Interantional Congress of Tropical Agriculture is arranged to be held in London about the same time. Ceylon, the Federated Malay States, the Dutch East Indies, Borneo and other producing countries have promised support to, and will be officially represented at the Exhibition. From a circular letter sent to us by the Managing Director, Mr. A. Staines Manders, we notice that the Indian Government have decided not to be represented at this Exhibition. There is ground for Mr. Mander's contention that it would be a short-sighted policy not to afford India the chance of bringing her products before importers and others interested in tropical industries, but something may still be done by inducing the heads of commerce in the different business to take the matter up and arrange for a display of Indian products at the Exhibition.

Mortality Returns.

The mortality returns for the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m. yesterday are very satisfactory. There were no cases of plague, smallpox or cholera reported and no deaths. The total deaths from all causes were 72, as compared with 73 for the same period last year and 89 for that of the year before. Twelve of the 1609 rats caught were infected.

A dacoity is reported to have been committed in the house of a Bengali money-lender at Kharakhai in the Midnapore District. The dacoits went in a gang to the house, tortured the inmates and looted Rs. 200 in cash. No arrests were made.

FAILURE OF A BOMBAY BANK.

CREDIT BANK OF INDIA SUSPENDS PAYMENT.

STOPPAGE CAUSED BY DEPOSITORS' RUSH.

SEQUEL TO THE PEOPLES' BANK FAILURE.

A TEMPORARY SUSPENSION.

The Credit Bank of India, Ld., Bombay, suspended payment yesterday.
The depositors are said to be chiefly residents outside Bombay, most of them belonging to Sind.
Is is reported that for the last ten days, there was a run on the Bank's branches, nearly sixteen lakhs being paid out.
On the news spreading, yesterday, there was a scene of wild excitement in the Share Bazar, business being temporarily suspended.
The actual position of the Bank, which was started in 1909, is expected to be made known at a Directors' meeting to be held immediately.

A great sensation was caused yesterday morning in Bombay when it became known that the Credit Bank of India had suspended payment. The following notice was posted on the doors of the Bank which has its head office in 7, Green Street and two other branches in the city, one in Kalbadevie and the other in Mandvi:—

"The public is informed that the Credit Bank of India Limited has this day suspended all business until further notice.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAFFER JOOSAB, Manager.

3rd October 1913.

During the early hours of business there was some rush of the people at the Bank's doors and the police had no little difficulty in preserving order. Several creditors and shareholders read the notice and quietly walked away whilst others remained discussing the possible causes of the failure of the Bank. They too ultimately went away and the normal condition of traffic prevailed during the rest of the day at the three places.

On enquiring, it was ascertained that the depositors of this Bank are chiefly residents outside Bombay and most of them belong to Sind. The Sind depositors, it is stated, became very impatient and nervous owing to the failure of the Peoples's Bank in the Punjab and began withdrawing their deposits. The rush became tremendous and the contagion spread to the other branches of this Bank and all of them wired to the head office to supply them with funds to meet the depositors' demand. Mr. Jaffer Joosab, the manager of the Bank, met the situation with calmness and forwarded lacs of rupees to the Bank's branches in various parts of the country. The run on the Bank has been going on for the past ten days and it is stated that the Bank paid out during this period about sixteen lacs of rupees. Payment up to this extent, several financiers stated yesterday, ought to have satisfied the depositors but unfortunately such was not the case. The rush continued and the directors had to consider their position.

It is well-known that the resources of Indian Banks are necessarily limited since they cannot obtain help from Europe as the foreign Banks are able to do. At their meeting which lasted from Thursday evening till Friday morning at four o'clock, the directors of this Bank decided to suspend business for some little time, in order to put themselves in a position to pay off their depositors, after realising the securities in which they have invested the funds of the Bank, and which are stated to be sound. The directors have decided to hold another meeting within a day or two, when the actual position of the Bank's liabilities and the assets, it is expected, will he made known to the public.

DEPOSITORS' POSITION SAID TO BE SAFE.

The position of the depositors is understood to be safe and if anyone is likely to suffer by this crash, which is only temporary and mainly due to the People's Bank failure, it is the shareholders of the concern who will, but even that is said to be a doubtful proposition. It is stated that the Bank has not incurred any appreciable loss. Its paid up capital is Rs. 10 lacs while its subscribed capital is Rs. 50 lacs and authorised capital one crore of rupees, and, if necessity arises, the depositors can be paid up by making a call on the shareholders. A leading banker, however, told our representative, that this is very unlikely in view of the fact that the Bank has not incurred so far as public knowledge goes any appreciable loss. The present crash, he said, is only due to the foolish rush of the depositors.

HISTORY OF THE BANK.

The Credit Bank was established in 1909 and upto the end of last year, our representative was informed by another leading financier, it was doing very sound business. In the beginning of this year, however, the Bank embarked on what he called "a risky job," namely financing a syndicate that was speculating in shares of the Fazulbhoy, David, Standard, Crescent and Currimbhoy Mills and went on buying and selling shares on their behalf. He, however, was ignorent of the status of the men who had formed this syndicate and he could not tell if they will be able to pay up the losses or differences, which are to be settled on the 9th instant. This fact, in his opinion, had nothing to do with the suspension of business, but he thought that in some cases the depositors may have been influenced by it. Yesterday the share market having been closed to consider the situations the position of the shares in which the Bank had been dealing could not be ascertained, though rumour goes that the total loss in this connection to the syndicate may come to about nine lacs of rupees.

The Bank has branches at the following twelve stations besides the two in Bombay mentioned above:—

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhownagar, Sind, Hyderabad, Junagadh, Karachi, Lucknow, Nowsari, Rajkote, Surat, Sukkur and Wadhwan. It has agencies at Amritsar, Busra, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and London.

THE DIRECTORS.

The Board of Directors of the Bank at the present time is composed of the following gentlemen:—

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, (Chairman).
Sir Bhalchandra Krishna,
Mr. Tyebbhai M. M. Maskati,
The Hon. Sirdar Syed Ali El Edroos.
Mr. Hiralal Chhotalal Shroff.
Mr. Trikumrai Dalpatram Mehta and,
Dr. Gulam Hussein V. Patel.

THE LAST BALANCE-SHEET.

The seventh report for the half year ending 30th June 1913 issued by the Board of Directors and signed by Mr. A. C. Rice and Mr. N. R. Mistry as auditors showed the position of the Bank as follows:—

Net profit Rs. 65,515-15-2, which worked out at 12¾ per cent. on the paid-up capital.

From that a dividend at the rate of 6¼ per cent. was declared absorbing Rs. 31,250, while Rs. 30,265-15-2 were carried forward.

The Bank's liabilities on that date on deposits fixed and current, and savings bank, securities and other accounts were,

Rs. 51,92,812-11-10;

And as against them in assets,

Rs. 63,25,638-13-1;

The main items of which this sum was composed were:—

Cash credit and demand advances, Rs. 3,88,459-10-9;

Loans, Rs. 28,41,854;

Bills discounted, Rs. 14,68,694;

3½ per cent. Government paper of the face value of Rs. 1,42,500, Rs. 1,37,070-10-5 and

Cash in hand, Rs. 14,16,500-5-9.

To the liabilities' item should be added the paid-up capital of Rs. 10 lakhs and an item of Rs. 32,500 which is the reserve fund of the Bank.

It was stated at a later hour yesterday that the Bank had now to pay about Rs. 20 lakhs and that it holds good securities in hand to meet that amount.

The other Indian Banks established and trading in Bombay such as the Central Bank, The Indian Specie Bank, The Merchants' Bank and the Bank of India, have we understand, not been affected in the least by these Bank failures and they were carrying on their business yesterday as usual.

SHARE MARKET CLOSED.

The share market was closed all day yesterday and the brokers were seriously considering the new situation that had arisen by the failure of the Credit Bank. It was reported however, when a well-known Indian financier and leading banker in order to prevent a panic went in and bought Government paper of the value of twelve lacs of rupees at Rs. 94-2, to which rate it had fallen from Rs. 95-1-6. After that the market went up, and in the evening the rate had gone up to Rs. 95. The shares in which the syndicate, that was financed by the Credit Bank was dealing will fall in value, it is believed, by Rs. 200.

A BANKER'S VIEWS.

A "Chronicle" representative called on several well-known local bankers to elicit their views on the situation. But great reticence was preserved almost at all the offices where our representative called. One gentleman however had no objection to expressing his views on the general situation and he was of opinion that to the nervousness created among depositors by the recent bank failures in the Punjaub must in the main be attributed the present critical situation. There had been quite a run of late on some of the smaller banks in Bombay and among these was the Credit Bank of India. He was further of opinion that there was no ground for panic. He would not be surprised if this public nervousness increased.

EXCITEMENT ON CHANGE.

On the news of the failure of the Credit Bank of India spreading, there was a scene of wild excitement at the Share Bazaar, where the Bank's losses are said to amount to about rupees nine lakhs. The share-brokers temporarily suspended business to avert a further crisis and to consider the situation, and a meeting of the Directors of the Stock and Share Brokers Association was held in the afternoon. At its conclusion the brokers were told there was no occasion for a panic but they were warned against making further dealings without careful consideration of the situation.

Mr. M. RAMJI'S VIEW.

CAUSES OF BANK FAILURES.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandass Ramji, the retiring President the Indian Merchants' Chamber, and formerly President of the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Bank, was interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative. Asked if he would state the causes of the failure of the Credit Bank, he said in his remarks in his recent speech made at the Chamber's annual meeting he had given the causes of the bank failures and they applied to this Bank too and he had nothing further to add.

Questioned as to the need for banks, Mr. Manmohandass said the need for local Banks was very great and a real one. In every important trade centre banks on a small scale were gradually taking the place of shroffs whose capital people had no means of ascertaining or his liabilities. The people were now gaining confidence in the joint stock banking concerns, on account of their balance sheets which are published every six months. In fact, these small banking concerns were not sufficient to cope with the demand in trading centres, as the Exchange Banks and the Presidency Banks could not be approached by small traders even in the Presidency towns, and it was these local small institutions that helped to accommodate these people.

CAUSES OF BANK FAILURES.

Mr. Manmohandass added: Unfortunately, the only drawback is that in India we have not got a sufficient number of persons to manage properly banking institutions on modern lines and the failures of banks are due to that circumstance. In my opinion in all banking concerns care should always be taken that the current account funds and the fixed deposits' funds are so engaged that in times of necessity, they can at once be made liquid. Of course, the fixed deposit money should be so invested that the Bank can afford to discharge its liability at the time the deposits fall due.

Asked to explain this in detail, Mr Manmohandass said: As for the deposits in current account, a portion of this should always be kept in cash; another portion should be invested in liquid securities, authorised by Government, so that in case of need money can be raised on that at a moment's notice; a third portion should be invested in short term loans or in short term hundies known as *hurjas*. The real cause of the failures is that those responsible for the management of the Bank often lend money for twelve months on some commodity which cannot be sold for six months or so, and consequently the money being locked up, they cannot meet the demand. Another thing to which I would like to draw attention is that the Banks should always refuse to pay back the fixed deposit amounts before their due dates. It is an absolutely wrong principle, and I am strongly of opinion that it is no loss of credit to refuse payment of a deposit before its due date. Once a Bank begins paying before the due date and there is a rush, even the soundest concern cannot survive.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.

Mr. Manmohandass was next asked as to the theory that as far as possible a Bank should have its capital fully paid-up. He said he was altogether opposed to that theory. He preferred a strong guarantee at the back of the Bank and he, therefore, suggested that care should always be taken while allotting shares that the shareholder will be in a position to pay further calls. If that was done and the Bank traded with even an equally large amount of deposits in the manner indicated above, they were sure to make large profits. In his opinion no bank ought to lose, but by injudicious investment of its money.

KARACHI BRANCH CLOSES ITS DOORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, Oct. 3.

The "Sind Gazette" announces that the Credit Bank Limited, Karachi, closed its doors this afternoon. The bank was receiving deposits in the forenoon to-day.

RUN ON KARACHI BANKS.

A run on other Indian Banks is now proceeding in Karachi and great anxiety prevails.

HINDUSTAN BANK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, Oct. 3.

The Hindustan Bank which has failed has 35 branches and its managing director is a brother of Harkishen Lal.

AMRITSAR BANK.

RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Oct. 3.

The committee appointed at the extraordinary meeting of the Amritsar Bank, to carry out measures for the reconstruction of the bank consists of the following gentlemen:—Rai Sahib Harnamdas, retired District Judge; Lala Asharfi Lal, pleaedr, Agra; Lala Kunjru of Agra and Gwalior; Mr. Pundit Rajnath Kunjru of Agra and Gwalior; Mr. Harkishen Lal; Sirdar Uttam Singh, Reis, Lahore; Govind Ram, pleader, Lahore; Lala Labhu Ram, pleader, Gurdaspur; Lala Bhagwandas and Sikh Umar Baksh, pleaders, Lahore; and Rai Sahib Balmokand, Managing Director of the Amritsar Bank, who is also to act as Honorary Secretary to the Committee.

The "Observer," the local organ of the Mahomedans writes on the proposed reconstruction as follows:—"We are not in possession of sufficient data to formulate a correct opinion. There is, however, one thing we are anxious to emphasise, and that is that mere sentiment cannot go far in securing the success of banking institutions. The hard facts of the existing position should be squarely met in the face, and the fate of business concerns should be decided on a businesslike manner."

PROPOSED PRESS ASSOCIATION.

CALCUTTA COMMITTEE FORMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

At a meting of several representatives of the Indian Press in Calcutta, held to-day under the presidency of the Hon'ble. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea, it was resolved to from a provincial committee for the purpose of organising a Press Association, representing the Indian section of the Press, and to call a meeting for the purpose towards the end of November.

ALLEGED THEFT.

EUROPEAN TAILOR RELEASED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

Mr. Alfred Percy Barker, who was until recently employed by Messrs Rankens, tailors, was to-day placed before Mr. Keays, Second Presidency Magistrate, in connection with the charge of stealing a quantity of cloth etc., valued at Rs. 5,000. The Magistrate released the accused on his furnishing one bond of Rs. 200 on his own behalf, and one surety in a similar amount to be of good behaviour for one year, and to come up for judgment when called upon.

EUROPEAN CONVICTED.

Mr. T. T. Windham, who was charged with buying arms under a false name from Messrs Lyons and Loyns, Calcutta, was to-day found guilty and sent to prison for one year.

LONDON LETTER.

LABOUR UPHEAVAL.

EMPLOYERS AND TRADE UNIONS.

LIBERALS AND THE LOREBURN LETTER.

THE ULSTER "ARMY."

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.

We are in the midst of a widespread Labour upheaval which in the course of a few hours may wipe out even the romantic interest of the Great Pearl Mystery. The causes are very imperfectly presented in the Press. That vague, if convenient phrase "the Sympathetic Strike" is used on all hands to describe the situation, "Failure of Sympathetic Strike" is a common headline in the ordinary papers; "Triumph of the Sympathetic Strike" is the announcement of a London daily. It is too early as a matter of fact to talk of either triumph or failure, from one side or the other, and it is far from accurate to say that sympathetic action on the part of one union, or district, after another is the main cause of the present outbreak in the Labour world. The trouble has grown since the strike of the Dublin Transport Workers some weeks ago; and at the moment of writing it involves, chiefly, the railwaymen of Birmingham and Liverpool and the busmen of London.

THE FIGHT FOR RECOGNITION.

Essentially the trouble seems to be a further stage in the long struggle of the trade unions for recognition. We have here a curious illustration of our national love of illogical positions. It might have seemed that trade unionism had won its place forty years ago; that the workers in any industry might without obstruction form themselves into associations and thus be in a position to undertake "collective bargaining" with their capitalist employers. As a matter of fact, however, while this system is accepted as a matter of course in many industries, large and small, important tracts of the London world have remained outside. Certain groups of employers—notably in the department of transport—have striven to preserve the old position of independence of labour unions, refusing to meet the men's appointed representatives, and insisting upon dealing individually with their employees. In the railway world and elsewhere one fight after another has taken place on this issue; and it would probably not be untrue to say that the transport disputes of the last two years represent a determined attempt, on the part of combined groups of employers, to destroy the power of trade-unionism and to make an end for years to come of the demand for recognition.

A NATIONAL RAILWAY STRIKE?

Once more, it would seem, we have escaped the danger of a national railway strike. At Birmingham, it is estimated, there are some 7,000 men out, and the local officials called upon the Central Executive of the Railwaymens' Union in London to declare a general strike. This was refused last night. The Central Executive came to the conclusion that there was no straight issue to fight upon; they intimated that those members of the union who were demanding a national strike had not been properly informed as to the facts in dispute, and they trusted that everything would be done by the whole of the members to assist in "bringing about a fair and dignified settlement". Until recently a decision by the central body so emphatically against striking would have been accepted by the men. But in these days there is a new and difficult temper in the trade union world, and independent action on the part of a local committee or an individual leader is always a possibility. It is impossible at the moment to say what is likely to happen, but it is only too evident that the men already out, or prepared to come out, are anything but pleased with the veto of the central Executive. Coupled with this there are other elements of unrest. For months past Labour in the Midlands has been in a thoroughly disturbed condition; and in Liverpool the trouble must certainly in part be attributed to the large numbers of Irish workers, politically, and in religious belief, subject to the same influences as their countrymen at home.

THE LONDON BUS.

The London Bus crisis is, of course, a different affair: although here again the issue is narrowed down to the crucial question of recognition. The men employed by the large South London Company (Tillings) were forbidden to wear the badge of their union. They refused to discard it. "No badge, no bus" was their reply to the employers; and they have won on this point. But on the larger issue the negotiations have broken down. Recognition of the trade union is refused, and unless a working compromise is arrived at within the next few hours the 10,000 or more men employed by the huge omnibus combine will cease work and London will be without its bus service. What this means it is difficult for the non-Londoner to realise. Indian readers whose knowledge of the City and the West End is an affair of, say, ten years ago, will have memories of the metropolitan streets crowded with the small and slow two-horse omnibuses, which had changed little in essentials since the mid-Victorian age. These are now all gone excepted that, if the strike is declared, the survivors will be brought out of their retreats for temporary duty. We depend today upon several thousands of motor-buses, constantly being added to, improved, and replaced. They traverse not only the streets of the Central districts, but all the main roads to the interior suburbs and in many cases far out into the country. They have become indispensable. We put up with them; we use them; we depend upon the; day and night—in spite of their bulk and noise and smell. Last winter a strike of cab drivers took some 5,000 taxi-cabs off the streets for several streets on end. That meant very serious inconvenience for the well-to-do. But a stoppage of the buses will mean a complete dislocation of the daily passenger traffic and the disorganisation of immense masses of city workers.

THE LOREBURN LETTER.

Among Liberals in these days the question is constantly being asked whether Lord Loreburn's historic letter has or has not made the situation more difficult for the Government. The answers given are remarkably various. Among the rank and file of the party much angry feeling has been aroused. Suspicions have been expressed that the writing of the letter to "The Times" was a "put-up job" among the leaders and many an indignant correspondent has written to his newspaper to ask whether Liberals are to relinquish the fruits of twenty years' labour. There is indignation also among Liberal politicians, many of whom, however, are prepared to contend that the letter has done good rather than harm. They argue, first, that it has drawn from the leading Unionist organs a confession that an immediate change in the government of Ireland is inevitable. That is to say, the issue is now not between Home Rule and no Home Rule, but between Home Rule as devised by a Liberal Government and Mr. Redmond on the one hand, and on the other, Self-Government (or whatever else it may be called) as devised by a "Unionist" Government. Secondly, they point out that if the discussion reveals the Opposition leaders as committed to the propaganda of Sir Edward Carson, the task of Mr. Asquith and his colleagues will be thereby greatly simplified. In any case it is not at present clear whether the proposal of a conference occupies a more favourable position to-day than it did a week ago. At present, says "The Times", "it is only possible to say that there are tendencies and conditions favourable to the proposal, and obstacles so formidable that they at least appear to be fatal". As to the Nationalist opposition there can be no doubt whatever. Thus Professor Kettle, in an article headed "Lord Loreburn's Mistake" says the answer to the question as to meeting their opponents may be put in one sentence. But that sentence is the master-key to all Irish history and to all Irish politics. It is simply that in dealing with Ireland you are primarily concerned, not with the adjustment of details, but with the concession or denial of a fundamental principle. Under Home Rule Ireland is, in its internal affairs, to be governed by itself from Dublin. Under the unamended Union Ireland is to be governed from London by an assembly in which the Irish representation is a feeble minority. These two systems are polar opposites. We are in the presence of an absolute antinomy of ideas, and no middle term can be found. So long as what logicians style the Principle of Contradiction holds good, and so long as "Ulster" continues in its present mind, so long must a compromise between Mr. Redmond and Sir Edward Carson regarding the future government of Ireland be impossible. A conference between them would break up five minutes after meeting unless either had left his political creed with his hat and umbrella in the cloak-room.

ULSTER AGAIN.

And meanwhile the rebels are going forward in Ulster in a way that must be causing astonishment throughout the world. Sir Edward Carson and Mr. F. E. Smith are making another progress and are punctuating it with speeches of the now familiar kind. Yesterday Sir Edward Carson spoke at Banbridge and at Dromore. At the former place he dwelt upon the need for sacrifices in view of the troublous times ahead, and while urging that preparations must be made for resistance by force, said he relied not so much upon the musket as upon the spirit of the nation. At Dromore a troop of 50 trained mounted men escorted Sir Edward between two lines of volunteers and members of the Orange Order and Unionist Clubs to the Hilisborough-road, where the laying of the foundation-stones of the new Orange Hall took place. Two hundred of the leading Unionist of the district were present, and the local contingent of the Ulster Volunteer Force, numbering about 1,000, many of whom carried rifles, were drawn up in front of the platform and were inspected by Sir Edward. At Banbridge Sir Edward Carson said he was pleased to see so many old soldiers in the ranks, many of them wearing medals on their breasts. He hoped that when next he inspected them every man would have a rifle on his shoulder! And so it goes on, while Liberal papers command the Government for letting the two rebel leaders have as much rope as they want, and the Ulster Committee appoints in all solemnity Lieut-General Sir George Richardson as General Commanding the Ulster Volunteer Force. This gallant officer is a man of 66, who once commanded the Poona Division, and whose service in India goes back to 1868 when he was with the Hazara Expedition. Plainly, we are getting on in Ulster; and the ordinary man on this side of St. George's Channel will ask with more interest than before, what is the Government going to do with Carson?

PROFESSOR VAMBERY.

The death of Professor Vambery, which will have been made known by cable, removes a man who might perhaps be described as in some ways the most remarkable supporter of Britain in the East. His life was an extraordinary romance. It is no uncommon thing for a scholar especially a Jewish scholar, to rise out of the humblest circumstances; but in Vambery's case the rise was almost miraculous—from the extremity of poverty and obscurity in a village on the Danube to the eminence of a world-famous linguist and master of Eastern affairs. It was characteristic of the old scholar that to the end of his days he should be engaged in pleading for the country of his life long admiration, and that his last letter to "The Times," published on the morning after his death, should be a criticism of the attitude taken up by the Indian Moslems in relation to the Balkan War. It cannot be said that what he wrote on the subjects such as this showed the particular knowledge or understanding that we might have expected from a scholar of his unique position and opportunities; but however that may be, there can be no doubt of his remarkable powers and singularly interesting character. The conditions of the modern world do not encourage the multiplication of such men.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Oct. 3.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT:—Major C. A. Smith, Political Department, is granted eighteen months' leave. Mr. J. A. O. Fitzpatrick, Political Department, is posted as Political Agent to Tochi. Mr. R. E. Holland is granted six months' leave. The appointment of Habil Bey as Consul General for Turkey at Bombay, is provisionally recognised. Captain L. S. Bayley R. G. A. is appointed Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Artillery.

ARMY DEPARTMENT:—Colonel. F. J. M. Edwards to be Colonel on Staff, vice Brigadier General Burton. Major Herbert Des Voeux to be Lieut. Colonel. Lieut. Col. H. M. Allen retires from the Indian Army.

The Divisional Commissioner of Bhagalpur, on Thursday, unveiled the clock tower erected at Bhagalpur in memory of His late Majesty King Edward VII.

HOME RULE FOR ULSTER.

MR. SMITH'S SPEECH.

TO BE MET BY ARMED RESISTANCE.

UNIONISTS WILLING TO ENTER INTO CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 3.

The Unionist papers give prominence to a speech by Mr. F. E. Smith, at Cookstown, in which he said: The attempt to impose Home Rule on the homogeneous portion of Ulster will be met by armed resistance, if necessary, carried to any length."

The Unionist papers state that the speeches of Mr. Smith embody views of the Unionist leaders whom he saw in England last week. The above utterance of Mr. Smith is regarded as indicating that the Unionists are willing to enter into conference on basis of exclusion of the counties of Down, Antrim, Derry and Armagh from Home Rule.

ULSTER "FIGHT."

WINNIPEG ORANGEMEN'S OFFER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 3.

Orangemen in Winnipeg have offered Sir Edward Carson a regiment of 500 to aid in the Ulster "fight."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

LAND CAMPAIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 3.

Active preparations are being at Bedford for a meeting on 11th inst., when Mr. Lloyd George will open the Land Campaign.

The Liberal papers emphasis that the Chancellor speaks with the full authority of the Cabinet.

RADIUM INSTITUTE.

SIR FREDRICK TREVES ON EFFICIENCY RADIUM WATER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 3.

Sir Frederick Treves, speaking at the Radium Institute, said they possessed four grammes of radium which were worth £80,000, the largest amount of radium used in any institution. Sir Frederick cited remarkable cases where cancer had been ceased and rheumatic affections cured by drinking radium water. A process had been discovered of bottling emanations of radium for despatch to practitioners without weakening radium.

AMERICAN DYNAMITING OUTRAGES.

IRONWORKERS ARRESTED FOR CONSPIRACY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Oct. 2.

A sensation has been caused by the arrest of an ironworker named Davis on a charge of blowing up a railway bridge in New York State in 1911. He has made a confession implicating a number of Labour Union officials in a series of dynamiting and similar outrages in recent years.

Oones, Treasurer of Structural Ironworkers, has been arrested at Indianapolis for conspiracy with the notorious Macnamara brothers and fifty other ironworkers to wreck the property of the American Bridge Company.

RISE IN BRITISH BANK RATE.

DUE TO DEARTH OF GOLD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 3.

City editors this morning say that the ostensible cause of the rise in the Bank rate is the heavy shipments of gold to Egypt owing to the acceleration of the crop movement; but the Continent recently secured all available supplies of South African gold and there is every prospect of England and France continuing to finance borrowing countries on an exceptional scale due to the cost of the wars in the Balkans; hence, the necessity of protecting reserves. There are no signs of acute monetary stringency.

SERVIA'S DISCLAIMER.

NO INTENTION TO SEIZE ALBANIAN TERRITORY.

AUSTRIA'S WARNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 3.

Austria has emphatically pointed out to Servia the necessity of observing the decisions reached by the Conference in London with regard to Albania.

Servia has replied that she is acting only on the defensive and does not intend to seize Albanian territory.

U. S. TARIFF.

BILL TO BE PASSED ON FRIDAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.

The Senate has passed the report of the Conference on the Tariff Bill by 36 votes to 17.

It has also rejected the compromise regarding the tax on cotton futures suggested by the House of Representatives, and has receded from its own amendment on the same subject.

This action leaves the question of cotton futures out of the Tariff B as far as the Senate is concerned.

The Bill will be returned to the House to-morrow morning, when the Lower Branch will also recede from its amendment regarding the tax on futures.

The Bill will then go to the President and will probably be signed and become law by Friday night.

ARTISTE'S DEPORTATION.

ACTION BY NEW YORK AUTHORITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 2.

The New York Immigration authorities stopped and subsequently ordered the deportation of Marie Lloyd, the English music-hall artiste, and the jockey Bernard Dillon, who arrived in the "Olympic."

They have appealed against the decision and are meanwhile detained at Ellis Island.

KING OF SWEDEN ILL.

STOMACHIC PAINS AFTER AN OPERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
STOCKHOLM, Oct. 2.

The King is ill at Skabersjoe Castle.

The Bulletin states that since the operation performed on his Majesty in 1910, he has often had stomachic pains which have lately increased.

The King has been advised to undergo special treatment. His Majesty is therefore keeping his bed and not attending to business.

There is no cause for anxiety.

DECIDED TO BE "UNMORAL".

The American Immigration authorities of Marie Lloyd and Bernard Dillon of Mari Lloyd and Bernard Dillon as "unmoral" persons. They were booked as Mr. and Mrs. Dillon, though unmarried.

MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANGALORE, October 3.

The Mysore Representative Assembly opens at Mysore at noon, on the 11th instant, under the presidency of the Dewan, Mr. Visuesrearaya, C.I.E. The Hon. Col. Sir Hugh Daly, K.C.I.E., British Resident, Lady Daly and other European and Indian guests, about seventy in number will be present. There will be 280 elected non-official representatives. The Assembly will last 10 days.

BARONET'S FATAL MISADVENTURE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 3.

The death is announced in Paris from an overdose of ether of Sir Frederick William Williams, whose brother, the new baronet, is tea-planting in Ceylon.

BURMA COTTON CROP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Oct. 2.

The second forecast of the cotton crop in Burma includes for the first time Amherst District where tree cotton has been introduced. The area under cotton in the province is estimated at 2,47,000 acres, showing an increase of nearly 50,000 acres over last year.

GOVERNMENT AND MOSLEM PRESS.

NAWAB OF RAMPUR'S PLEA FOR CONCILIATION.

ALL-INDIA MEETING TO BE CONVENED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Oct. 3.

An important preliminary consultation meeting of the leading Mahomedan nobles and gentlemen of the United Provinces and the Punjab was held at Delhi under the presidentship of the Nawab of Rampur on the 1st October. About sixty were present of whom four were editors of leading vernacular papers.

His Highness briefly explained the object of the meeting and dwelt on the necessity of his co-religionists inviting the attention of the Muslim Press in general and of certain newspapers in particular to adopt a more conciliatory and temperate tone of writing and to induce Muslim associations and Anjumans to take steps to bring about this desired result and to maintain unimpaired the happy relations between rulers and ruled and to end the present situation which was neither dignified for nor beneficial to, the community.

Regarding the occurrence at Cawnpore, His Highness promised to take upon himself the maintenance and care of the orphans of those killed and wounded on the 3rd August and to ask the Local Government to provide suitable pensions for the widows. He also expressed the hope that if a more conciliatory attitude was adopted towards the Government all legitimate desires of the community would probably receive the best attention of authorities.

The following resolution was proposed by Mr. Shafi and passed by an overwhelming majority:—That this meeting aproves of the wholesome advice given by the president and recognises the importance of the needs pointed out therein and considers it desirable that a properly constituted meeting approves of the wholesome from all parts of India be invited to adopt formal measures to meet the needs described in the address. It was further resolved that His Highness be requested to convene a meeting at an early convenient date.

His Highness has telegraphed to the Raja of Mahmoodabad to accept the secretaryship of the next or any other meetings.

A later report of the meeting of Mahomedans at Delhi shows that a large proportion of those who attended had done uninvited and they raised a considerable opposition to the first resolution, that Mahomedans in India must arrive at a definite, final decision as to the attitude to be adopted towards the Government. It was urged that in the absence of the Raja of Mahmudabad and others the meeting was not representative and any resolutions passed could not be considered binding on the community.

It was finally agreed to dissolve the meeting and convene a fresh one at some future date which the Nawab of Rampur undertook to intimate to all concerned.

THREATENED COTTON LOCK-OUT.

GLASGOWS' DANGER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 2.

Glasgow is alarmed at the cotton crisis. If the lock-out occurs, supplies in Glasgow will be exhausted in a fortnight and eight thousand men will be affected.

Men's leaders in Manchester vigorously protest against Sir Charles Macara's suggestion of syndicalism and assert that the dispute has been conducted in a most legitimate and legal fashion.

THE DIESEL MYSTERY.

ENQUIRY BY BOARD OF TRADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 2.

The Board of Trade is enquiring into the disappearance from the night-boat between Antwerp and Harwich recently of Herr Rudolf Diesel.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

HUGE DONATION TO WIPE OFF DEFICIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 3.

At a meeting of the Church Missionary Society at Albert Hall to bid farewell to 189 missionaries, it was announced that a special offering of £100,000 to clear off the deficit had been raised, £80,000 of which had been actually paid.

CRUISER'S SPEED-TRIALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 3.

The battleship cruiser Queen Mary, it is understood, reached, in her trials, a speed of 35.7 knots.

CALCUTTA OUTRAGE.

STRANGE EXPLOSION BEFORE MURDER.

TELEGRAPH POST DAMAGED.

INCIDENT AT HOUSE SEARCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

Basanta Kumur Banerji, a law student, and another Bangali described as a law clerk, who were taken in custody in connection with the murder of Head Constable Haripada Deb, in College Square were released to-day, there being no evidence against them.

It has been ascertained that in connection with this murder there was a mysterious explosion in College Square shortly before the murder, just in front of the Senate House. A telegraph post was damaged and the incident is engaging the attention of the police.

In connection with the enquiry into the College Square outrage the police searched yesterday two houses, but no arrest were made. A. C. I .D. constable employed in this investigation while watching some suspects was bitten by a mad dog. The constable was rescued by the people of the locality.

STUDENTS AND DACOITY.

DACCA LADS TO BE BOUND DOWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

The Magistrate of Dacca has issued proceedings against four students to furnish security for not being able to render a satisfactory account of themselves and trying to conceal their identity with a view to committing some offences. They were enlarged on bail. Similar proceedings were also drawn up against Preonath Dutt who was arrested on a charge of making preparations for commiting dacoity.

RIFLE RANGE ACCIDENT.

VILLAGER WOUNDED AT HEBBAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BANGALORE, Oct. 3.

At the Hebbal rifles yesterday, during the annual competitions by local volunteers and practice with the maxim gun by Indian Infantry, a villager behind the butts was hit in the back, the bullet emerging in the groin.

He was removed to the Bowring Hospital where his condition is stated to be hopeful.

It is not known who is responsible for the accident.

THE MOVE TO DELHI.

H. E. VICEROY ARRIVES IN SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Oct. 3.

The move to Delhi will begin early next month and all the departments will be in working order towards the end of November.

The last issue of the Gazette of India will appear at Simla this season on 22nd November. All the High officials are expected to reach Delhi by the 3rd December and H E. the Viceroy about the 4th idem.

TRANSVAAL RESISTERS AND VACCINATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
DURBAN, Oct. 2.

In response to the protests of Indians, vaccination, to which two Indians in prison refused to submit, has not been insisted on.

DUTCH MINISTER IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 3.

M. Vanswinderen has been appointed Dutch Minister in London.

COMMONWEALTH BUDGET.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MELBOURNE, Oct. 3.

Sir John Forrest, Treasurer of the Commonwealth, in his Budget statement estimated the revenue for 1913-14, with the accumulated surplus of £2,653,000, at £24,115,000, and expenditure at £27,247,000, including £3,080,000 loans and £5,747,000 for defence purposes. The latter was an increase of £1,415,000 on the previous year.

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INDIAN WIVES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

STARTLING RULING BY SUPREME COURT.

EFFECT OF JUDGMENT.

"NEW HOME" SUGGESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 3.

Judgment was recently delivered in the Supreme Court at Pietermaritzburg in the case of an Indian whose wife was declared to be a restricted immigrant. The plaintiff argued that the marriage was the union of one man and one woman, therefore monogamous. The Court, however, held that the marriage was polygamous because the plaintiff had married a woman under Mahomedan rites in a country permitting polygamous marriages. No official statement has yet been made regarding the administrative effect of this judgment.

The "Cape Times" declares that it places Indians in a worse position than before the passing of the Immigration Act, and the Indian community cannot be expected to acquiesce.

The "Morning Post", in a leader discussing Indians in South Africa, says that a scheme which would afford a new home for surplus South African Indians might be a valuable ameliorative. There are parts of the Sudan and East Africa which urgently need a population of this type. The question might well be considered by the Imperial Government.

BISHOP COTTON SCHOOL.

VICEROY'S SPEECH ON PRIZE DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Oct. 3.

In the course of his speech, yesterday, at the distribution, of prizes His Excellency the Viceroy said:—

Mr. Lewis has given us an interesting account of the year's work and I was particularly glad to hear that the numbers are rising. When Lord Curzon came to visit you ten years ago he found only 82 boys against your present number of 128, and that in itself is excellent testimony that the school is doing useful work, is prospering and is appreciated. I was very pleased to see the smart and keen appearance of your Cadet Corps which I had the pleasure of inspecting on my arrival here. I have seen them on parade and at field days on other occasions and I can well believe that they are a credit to the Simla Volunteer Rifles, of which corps I have the honour of being Honorary Colonel.

Mr. Lewis has reminded us that the Bishop Cotton School is now fifty years old. It is perhaps only natural that we should accept the institutions we find around us is part of the natural order of things and it may not be easy for the parents present here to-day to realise that there was a time, and that not so very long ago, when schools to which subordinate officials of English descent in this country could send their children were non-existent, or, at any rate very few and far between, and in this your Jubilee year it is especially fitting that we should dwell for a moment upon the memory of the great and good Bishop Cotton who greatly saw the danger of a large European population growing up in ignorance and degradation, and with unremitting labour and unflagging zeal collected funds in the hope, to use his own words, that a sound physical, intellectual and religious education might, under God's blessing, not only benefit children likely to remain permanently in the land but might also indirectly tend to remove the barriers of prejudice and misunderstanding which separate the races to whom India is now a common country."

MISAPPROPRIATING GOVERNMENT MONEY.

POSTMASTER SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, Oct. 3.

The Tahilram, branch postmaster of Fuleli, Hyderabad, Sind, who was committed to the Sessions Court of Hyderabad on a charge of misappropriating Government money, under section 409, I. P. Code, has been convicted and sentenced to undergo three years' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 300, or in default to undergo one year's further rigorous imprisonment.

Messrs. John Long, Ltd., will shortly publish a new novel entitled "Sowing Clover," by George Wouil, a new author. A sympathetic study of the Black Country—land of smoke, sunsets and lurid night skies; of John Wittongate, with his mouth full of brass rivets, contemplating the world across a heap of old boots; of the education of Clyde, who cannot imagine how 'the old man' started with nothing and managed to get on; of politics and civic ambition, and of love and sport.

YUVARAJ OF MYSORE.

RETURN FROM EUROPEAN TOUR.

IMPRESSIONS OF VISIT TO ENGLAND.

Yesterday morning H. H. the Yuvaraj of Mysore arrived in Bombay from Europe by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's mail boat Persia, after having spent six months on a comprehensive tour of the Continent. His Highness during his short stay in Bombay granted an interview to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" in the course of which he gave a brief account of his experiences in the West. First of all he visited the Riviera after which a visit was paid to the cities of Italy, where the Royal visitor experienced that interest shared by all who find the scenes of their classical learning brought before them. Subsequently His Highness made a tour of the Italian lakes and went through Switzerland where he was impressed by the mountain scenery. After that he went on to England, via Paris. In his visits to England, Scotland and Ireland, the Yuvaraj was struck by the prosperity of the countries and the self-dependence of the people. He especially enjoyed the beauty of the country in his trip down the Caledonian Canal from Inverness to Oban. It must be remembered that this is the first visit of any member of the Mysore family to Europe, and H. H. the Yuvaraj stated to the representative who interviewed him that, as his views were those of the more orthodox Hindu of Southern India, he had practically created a precedent by the journey This is not, however, the first time that His Highness has crossed the sea for about two years ago he paid a visit to Japan.

INTEREST IN COTTON INDUSTRY.

While in England, His Highness took much interest in the cotton industry in Manchester. Asked by the "Chronicle" representative if the cotton growing industry was likely to be promoted in Mysore,—a question suggested by the fact that after the death of Tippoo Sahib a cotton growing expert was sent out from England to report on the facilities for that industry in Mysore,—His Highness said that it had been found that the soil in that State, apart from a strip in the worth-west corner bordering on the district of Tharwar had not been found suitable for any extensive cultivation of cotton. One point of interest bearing on a suggestion made in the period of Tippoo Sahib, however, was, said His Highness, the introduction of a special breed of bullocks suggested by Sir Arthur Wellesley in his pre-ducal days.

During his visit to England His Highness was received by His Imperial Majesty King George V who spoke to him with interest of his recollections of the State of Mysore. It is a well-known fact to all members of the community who take an interest in sporting matters that the House of Mysore are racing enthusiasts, and now that bookmakers are abolished in Pombay the Mysore meetings have gained in importance. The Yuvaraj, however, told our representative that during his tour he had not made any purchases of racehorses to add to the Mysore stable. His Highness was present at the running of the Derby and of course was present at Ascot during the "week." His interest in horses was evidenced by the keen interest he took in the Dublin Horse Show when he was a guest of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Aberdeen. His Highness when asked his opinion on the question of the visit to India of Miss Maud Allan, said that he quite failed to see the reason for the controversy, and considered it an impertinence to the Indian people to suggest that their morals were of such an inferior grade to those of the European that such performances would do them harm.

His Highness left Bombay yesterday by the Poona Mail *en route* for Mysore to attend the Dassera celebrations which commenced at the beginning of the month.

MYSORE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

OPENED YESTERDAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MYSORE, Oct. 3.

The seventh Mysore Dassara Industrial and Agricultura' Exhibition opened at the capital to-day in charming weather. Mr. Visvesvarayya, Dewan, performed the opening ceremony. The proceeds for the past three years apart from sale proceeds were Rs. 2,000 far 1910, Rs. 3,800 for 1911, and Rs. 4,400 for 1912, and the number of exhibitors and exhibits have also increased likewise.

The Dewan said that the Mysore Dasara Exhibition had been sanctioned by His Highness the Maharaja in 1907, with a view to promote agriculture and the arts and industries of the State.

The Exhibition was then declared open amid applause after which the Dewan and visitors made a tour round the building.

The Exhibition remains open till the 17th instant.

Messrs. John Long, Ltd., are on the point of publishing a volume of Verse (price 3/6 net) entitled "Queen Elizabeth: an Epic Drama," by the Rev. William H. Winter, B.A., B.D., etc., Rector of St. Saviour's, Glen Osmond, South Australia. The Work has already been dramatised and staged with success in Australia, where the Authorities have signified their appreciation of it.

GULF ARMS TRAFFIC.

FRANCO-BRITISH RECIPROCITY.

ACTION AT MUSCAT AND GIBRALTAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Oct. 3.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—"The Times" reproduces and confirms the statement in "Le Temps" that Franco-British negotiators have reached an agreement concerning Muscat. The French Government will take necessary steps to end the illicit arms traffic which is chiefly carried on from Jibuti. The British Government will act similarly at Gibraltar regarding the North African traffic.

MANCHESTER COTTON PIECE-GOODS AND YARN MARKET REPORT

(From Our Correspondent.)
BOMBAY, Oct. 3.

We have to report a better market in certain styles. In staple goods, the demand is pretty active, and this continues to help the dealers to maintain their prices.

Information runs that the Port Trust Warehouse authorities refuse to take up packages for want of space. The result is not surprising considering the heavy record stock, but it is most strange that such an emergency was not thought of and steps not taken to prevent the difficulties the present position is sure to raise. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Native Piece-goods Merchants Association ought to take up this question very seriously, for this question will not affect the offices alone, but necessarily the dealers to a large extent. We believe the authorities could have prevented the position by informing the different offices and Banks of the expected emergency and by giving them timely notice to take delivery of goods warehoused a year or a year and a half past. Some sort of such timely notice or some arrangement ought to have been done, for as matters are, the present sudden action is most injurious to the huge trade of Bombay.

Some Home reports speak of being in for a long spell of higher prices for cotton goods. One report, however, says, that though it is difficult to express an opinion re. Cotton, it cannot but he helped stated, that the advance has been pushed too far, and that circumstances do not warrant present prices being maintained. Business is said to be pretty quiet, India appearing to be quite out of the market, and China buying very little. Manufacturers are reported as well engaged, but expectations are that should buying hold off and orders on banks begin to get thinner, offers at lower prices are bound to be favourably considered, even if cotton shows no decline. These are views worth considering.

Greys.—Steady inquiry is visible. Prices continues to be well maintained. Low cloths continue to sell a little freely.

Whites.—Better demand prevails after a long absence. The appearance of purchasers from Amritsar has given our market a hopeful and strengthening tone. This and the hardening tendency of the Manchester market have had the good effect of increasing local prices in several lines, in which a drop had been experienced. The general attitude now is the maintenance of present prices. In Nainsooks, sales of of wider widths 33 and 38 inches by 18 yards, as also in 28 inches by 18 yards 'Gold Heading' of the value of Rs. 2-4 and upwards, were effected for the Amritsar market. This market has also purchased in Mulls, rather freely, wider widths from 38 to 48 inches, 14 by 10 counts. Blue Heading. A staple Glasgow quality of a well-known European firm in 31 inches 19 yards of the value of Rs. 2-12 is also reported as being taken up by these buyers at prices which are said to have left a fair margin to the sellers owing to light stocks.

Prints and Dyed Goods.—Selling is not on any extensive scale, though dealers continue to the light of their stocks.

Dhooties.—Retail inquiry is very helping. In the heavier class of goods dealers are anxious to buy, even for the late deliveries, required for the same, but the present exorbitant prices are much in the way of business.

Fancies.—Steady enquiry continue. Some lots of stripe Brocades, though late were not cancelled by the dealers, even considering the low state of the market in the style, possibly owing to the lots being cheap purchases, as also the late allowances, permitting the dealers a fair margin of profit.

Yarns.—Inquiry is not encouraging. Prices continue to keep steady. We hear an European house has purchased about 150 bales on its own account in different counts. They are said to have paid 14 for 2/40 bleached. Considering the low stock at present on our side, in case a demand sets in, its is quite possible such purchases will prove paying.

The "Sind Gazette" states that the capital invited by Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co. for the new Karachi Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, has been over subscribed, through the period for which the subscription list was to remain open has still some days to run.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

FATAL ASSAULT ON RAMOSHIS.

KING-EMPEROR v. BALKU MURARI AND EIGHT OTHERS.

(Before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah.)

The appellant, along with seven other persons, were charged under Sections 149 and 304, para. 2, of the Indian Penal Code, in that they had formed an unlawful assembly with the common object of beating one Bahiru Daji Ramoshi, and with having beaten him with the knowledge that the injuries caused thereby were likely to cause death.

Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Sessions Judge of Satara, who tried the case with the aid of two assessors, convicted the appellants and sentenced them under Sections 149 and 325—the appellants Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9 to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and No. 3 to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment.

The facts of the case are as follows:

There had been for a long time past various enmities between the deceased Bahiru and the accused. The deceased was a village ramoshi and he and the accused were alike inhabitants of Darjai in Khatao Taluka, with accused Nos. 3, 6, 10, 11, 12 and 13, who were ramoshis like himself. The deceased Bahiru and his family had a quarrel over the possession of a plot of land known as the "Inam field" on which grew certain mango trees. The deceased Bahiru claimed that the land formed part of his 8-anna share of the ramoshi vatan. The accused ramoshis claimed that the land fell within their 8-anna share. Eventually the dispute was decided in favour of the accused ramoshis, with the saving clause that the well on the said land should be used in common. Another disagreement existed between the deceased Bahiru and the accused Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 14 and 15 who were Marathas. This was also due on account of a dispute regarding certain other lands. Lastly, enmity was said to exist between the deceased Bahiru and the accused No. 16. He purchased from the accused ramoshis some wood which they had cut on the disputed land.

About 5 p.m., on the evening of the 15th January, the deceased, Bahiru, was with his wife engaged in watering plantain trees in a field called Talache. His son Shahu, a boy of 8 or 9 years, was at a little distance picking *bor* berries and tending Bahiru's three buffaloes. Suddenly Balku and Santu, the accused No. 1 and No. 3 came up to Shahu. The former seized the boy by the wrist and the latter drove the bull-buffalo into a *tur* field belonging to Shripati, the accused No. 2. The accused No. 1 then went up to Bahiru and abused him for grazing his cattle in the *tur* field. Bahiru, in reply, told him to take both boy and buffalo to the pound. Enraged at this, the accused No. 1 sent the accused No. 3 and a boy called Turka to fetch help from the village. In a little while the accused No. 3 returned with a body of men armed with sticks. Bahiru and his wife fled to a threshing floor belonging to one Gopal Bote, but the mob pursued them and, led by the accused, beat Bahiru. The latter left the threshing floor and took refuge in a hut, but his assailants demolished the hut and continued to beat him until he was senseless. His wife, Bakula, who tried to protect him, was struck by the accused No. 3 in the back; the deceased's nephew, who was at the time weeping the threshing floor, was also [illegible] down and beaten.

When both Bahiru and his nephew were prostrate, the accused No. 4 called out, "Two enemies are done for, two remain." At those words the mob left the threshing-floor and ran to a field belonging to one Bala Bote, which Bandu and Krishna, two other ramoshis related to Bahiru, were ploughing. They both ran away and Bandu managed to escape. But Krishna, who was struck by a stone, was overtaken, knocked down and beaten. Then all the accused returned to the village.

After they had left Bahiru's brother, Natha, who had not been present at the time of the assault, came on the scene and found Bahiru lying unconscious. With the help of villagers he slung the latter in a cloth and took him home. Next morning Natha took Bahiru to Waduj and made an oral complainant to the Mamlatdar. He noticed that Bahiru's condition was serious, and ordered him to be taken to the Dispensary. But his order was not obeyed and Bahiru went home. After twelve days Bahiru died of the injuries received.

The police then arrested all the accused and placed them before the Magistrate, who committed them to the Sessions Court.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments of Counsel, confirmed the order of the Sessions Judge, and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. Binning, with Mr. Bhide, appeared for the accused-appellants.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

UNREGISTERED DEED.

DECCAN AGRICULTURIST'S RIGHTS

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman and Mr. Justice Macleod.)

BEHRAM RASHID IRANI v. SORABJI RUSTOMJI ELAVIA.

This was a second appeal from the decision of Mr. C. E. Palmer, District Judge of Nasik.

The plaintiff, who was a resident of Deolali, had sued to recover Rs. 357 from the defendant and, in default of payment, to have the mortgaged property or a sufficient portion thereof sold and the proceeds applied towards paying off the amount due to him.

In case of deficiency, he asked for a personal decree against the defendant for the balance.

The plaintiff alleged that the defendant had on 8th February 1907 borrowed from him Rs. 300 at 12 per cent. interest, delivering over to him at the same time in Bombay the title-deeds of certain lands. The defendant had also passed to him a "kararnama" in his favour by way of equitable mortgage and agreed to the land being a further security for the loan. The defendant had, however, not repaid the said loan, though Rs. 50 was by way of interest.

The defendant contended that, though he had borrowed Rs. 300 from and delivered the title-deeds of the land to the plaintiff, the Nasik Court had no jurisdiction to try the suit, as the transaction had taken place in Bombay. He further stated that equitable mortgages were prohibited in the mofussil, that the "kararnama" was not registered as required by law, that, on that account, no decree could be passed against the immoveable property and that the claim was time-barred. Also, as he (the defendant) was a resident of Bombay, no suit against him could be entertained by the Nasik Court. Finally, he prayed for permission to repay the amount by instalments.

The learned Subordinate Judge found that the defendant had no settled place of residence in Bombay, but owned a plot of land in the environments of the village of Sansari near Camp Deolali. He undertook the work of laying out gardens at different places and agricultural income was not his principal source of livelihood. Therefore, his defence of being a Deccan agriculturist could not hold, nor was he entitled to raise this special defence as the land which he alleged he cultivated did not lie within the limits of any of the districts to which the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act applied. He held that the equitable mortgage could be enforced in Nasik, as the property charged was situate within the limits of Nasik district; that the deed sued on was inadmissible in evidence for want of registration and the claim for sale was untenable. No decree for money could be made, as the agreement contained no personal covenant. He accordingly dismissed the suit, but ordered each party to bear his own costs, as the defendant had admitted the loan but escaped on a technical point.

On appeal, the learned Appellate Judge set aside the Lower Court's decree and made a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 357 with interest at 6 per cent. In default of payment, the mortgaged property or a sufficient portion thereof to be sold.

The ground of the learned Appellate Judge's decision was that the deed required no registration, as it could not be treated as the contract for the mortgage and as what the parties considered to be only the repository and appropriate evidence of their agreement. The deed expressly mentioned that the defendant had agreed to execute a legal mortgage if required. (*Kedarnath Dutt v. Shankal Khettry*, 11 Bengal, L. R. 405).

The defendant appealed.

Mr. P. B. Shingne appeared for the appellant.

Mr. K. N. Koyajee appeared for the respondent.

Their Lordships reversed the decree of the Appellate Court and restored that of the first Court, ordering the appellant to pay all the costs.

EXECUTOR ABSOLVED OF NEGLIGENCE.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman and Mr. Justice Macleod.)

CHANDULAL GHELABHAI v. BAI DAHI.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. Majmudar, First-Class Sub-Judge of Surat, who passed a decree in favour of the respondent-plaintiff.

The plaintiff alleged in her plaint that her husband, Dayabhai Tribhovandas, had died on the 31st January 1905, having made a will whereby the defendant and one Brijmohandas were appointed executors. The defendant failed to carry out the directions of the will. There was an intestacy as regards certain portions of the estate and plaintiff said the defendant should be ordered to render accounts of the estate.

The Subordinate Judge ordered the accounts to be taken and passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff *inter alia* for a sum of Rs. 725, to be recovered from the defendant personally for his negligence in not recovering the rents and profits of the Jamh Mohola property, belonging to the estate. The defendant was further ordered to pay all the costs of the suit personally.

The executor-defendant appealed against the above portion of the decision. The respondent-plaintiff filed certain cross-objections.

Their Lordships reversed the decree of the lower court as regards Rs. 725, absolving the executor from the charge of negligence, and ordered all the costs except half the appellant's to come out of the estate. The cross-objections to the extent of Rs. 140 were allowed against the appellant personally for not having invested Rs. 8,000, belonging to the estate, for nearly 7 months; and Rs. 65 against the estate.

Mr. Munshi, instructed by Mr. M. D. Daru, appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Mulgaonker appeared for the respondent.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 4TH OCTOBER, 1913.

Chamber Matters for Disposal.

Re G & Wards Act VIII of 1890—Dikshit & Pur. In Re Bai Yesoobai widow a minor v. Vithal Bapurao Tendolkar Petitioner. Nanu H & Co. Notice 15-7-13.

1117-12—Madhowji K & Ch. Bhimabai widow & ors. v. Jethabhai Walji & ors. Ardesher H D & Co. 18-9-13.

427-13—Patell & Edg. Goolam Hoosein Abdulally & anr. v. Abdul Kayam Abdul Hoosein & anr. Ivans J H & Co. 19-9-13.

556-13—Surajmal & Co. Dharamsey Bhawanji v. Memon Mahomed Abdul Karim & anr. Payne & Co. 25-9-13.

277-13—Motichand & D. Sakinabai & ors. v. Noorbhoy Abdul Hoosein & ors. Payne & Co. 25-9-13.

701-13—Crawford B & Co. Datoobhoy Jaetha v. Deutsche Ost. Africa Line. Payne & Co. 25-9-13.

112-04—M B Chothia. Framroz Jamshed Aga v. Ranchordas T Mody. Khanderao L & M. 29-9-13.

85-13—Motichand & D. Harmukhrai Sundermal a firm v. Runglal Amichand & anr. Rustomji & Co. Malvi H D & R. 29-9-13.

18-13—Motichand & D. Khialdas Ramdas a firm v. The Punjab Brothers Co. Ld. Jamshetji R & D. 29-9-13.

592-13—Manghershaw & M. Makhi Haji Joosub v. Seedick Haji Hoosein & anr. Matubhai J & M. 30-9-13.

46-13—Malvi H M & R. Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper v. Jevarimal Ramlal a firm & anr. Mulla & Mulla. 30-9-13.

667-12—Malvi H M & R Kuppa Dhalla & Co. a firm v. Sha Raghunath Tarachand a firm & anr. Mehta & Dal. 2-10-13.

O. S. 799-10—Bhai K & Gir. Rao Saheb manaji v. Rao Saheb Balcrishna Bhimaji & ors. Payne & Co. Little & Co. For Further hearing.

O. S. 884-13—Dastur & Co. Shaik Abdul Rehman bin Shaik Abdul Aziz Ali Ebrahim v. The Madhowji Dharamsey Mafg. Co. Ld. 27-9-13.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

(In Court.)

Long Causes.

1201-12—Subnis & G. Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil v. Manaji Cooverji Rage Shirke. Chitnis M & K. Part Heard.

1276-12—Chitnis M & K. Manaji Cooverji Rage Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil & anr. Subnis & G. Part Heard.

1080-09—Mirza M & M. Rustomji Byramji Chokshi v. Bejonji Byramji Chokshi & ors. Jeh. G & B. Mehta & D.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA.

THE JAPANESE ACROBATS.

The troope of 12 Japansee acrobats enter on the second week of their season at the Excelsior to-night, but their programme will be entirely changed. It would be impossible for these clever acrobats to present all their feats at one performance, and that this week's will be found to be just as tentertaining as last week's programme, a feature being the wire rope and ladder walking, which it is promised will be the most sensational ever seen in the city. These acrobats certainly present a unique entertainment, and the absence of the usual safety precautions make their feats all the more thrilling.

Another interesting feature is the presentation of the second and most dramatic part of the famous "Protea" film. When we took leave of the story last week Protea and "the Eels" had just been foiled in another attempt to secure the secret treaty which has enabled the author to spin so fine a yarn. The remainder of the story is extremely improbable, indeed impossible in many of its features, but for all that it is exceedingly interesting, and shows the ultimate success of the spy and her accomplice.

Pathe's Animated Gazette and a comic film in which Wiffles appears once more completes the programme.

It is announced that for the benefit of those who were unable to see the first part of the "Protea" film last week this portion of the film will be put on the screen from 6 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. and from 9-30 to 10 p.m. Those who do not desire to see this portion of the film should arrive at the theatre at the usual time: when a commencement will be made with the second part of the film.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

The great sensational drama "Protea," drew crowded houses all throughout last week, so the management have decided to keep it running for another week. The prices, however, which were doubled last week owing to the film being a very costly one, have been reduced to the usual popular rates, and it is expected that those who have not yet seen this remarkable film, will take an early opportunity to do so now.

Mr. J. R. Monsell is the latest to find an inspiration for his whimsical pen in the illustration of "Grimm's Fairy Tales," a new colour edition of which will be issued by Messrs. Cassell within the next few days.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October. 3rd

S. S. Persia	Bradshaw	London	September 12
S. S. Umona	Forest	Durban	September 19

DEPARTURES.

October. 3rd

S. S. Dunedic	Tallock	New York	
S. S. Linga	Manley	Karachi	
S. S. Nera	Vallat	Noumea	
S. S. Monarch	Clure	Dunkirk	

The following vessels obtain their port clearances on Friday.—

S. S. Budrie	Mathews	Jeddah	
S. S. Circassia	Mc Lean	Liverpool and Marseilles	
S. S. Pentakota	Stewart	Zanzibar	

The fallowing vessels began to load on Friday.

Steamer	Umona	for	Hull etc.
..	Beme	for	Rangoon.
..	Devanha	for	China.
..	* Volumnia	for	Liverpool etc

* To Arrive.

S. S. Persia:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's steamer Persia, 4,198 tons, Captain H. S. Bradshaw, arrived in harbour on Friday from London, which port she had left on September 12th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Umona:—The steamer Umona, 2,388 tons, Captain E. Forest, arrived in harbour on Friday from Durban, which port she had left on September 10th with ballast.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Linga 951 tons, Captain H. Manley, sailed on Friday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Nera:—The Messagaries Maritimes Coy's steamer Nera, 3,429 tons, Captain Vallat sailed on Friday for Marseilles, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Monarch:—The steamer Monarch, 4,776 tons, Captain J. Clare, sailed on Friday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Budrie:—The Arab steamer Budrie, 1,613 tons, Captain P. W. Mathews, will sail to-day for Juddah, in ballast with 635 pilgrims.

S. S. Circassia:—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4,326 tons, Captain I. McLean will sail to-day for Liverpool and Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Pentakota:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Pentakota, 2,209 tons, Captain W. T. Stewart, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and passengers.

FRIDAY, October 3rd 1913.

P. DOCK

Shed. Steamer	Capt.	Agents
A. Talbye	Kass	A. M. Jeewanji
B. Nordmark	Lining	W. & A. G. & Co
C. & R India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. & Co
D. & E. Risalder	Tomos	T. M. & Co
F. Ariosto	Booth	J. F. & Co
G. Rahmani	Lewis	T. M. & Co
H Clan Maclaren	Phillips	J. F. & Co
K. Istrar	Jacob	T. M. & Co
M. Itomus	Piegott	M. M. & Co
N. Paralong	winney	W. & A. G. & Co
P. Budrie	Fisher	Arab Steam. Co

V. DOCK.

1. Pentakota	Stewarr	M. M. & Co
2. Circassia	McLean	W. & A. G. & Co
3. Ozarda	Mills	M. M. & Co
4. Aleppo	Jones	J. F. & Co
6. Markgraf	Schaup	A. S. & Co
7. City of Lahore	Mc.Fee	K. N. & Co
8. Nippon	Franorich	A. L. S. N. & Co
8. Gablonz	Gilhuber	A. L. S. N. & Co
9. Habsburg	Seberich	A. L. S. N. & Co
10 & 11 Devonsha	Hickey	P. & O. S. & Co
12 & 13 Egypt	Summers	P. & O. S. N. Co
15. Ismaila	Hodgson	M. M & Co
16. Mansuri	Gore	T. M. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Indravati	Bissell	B. S. N. & Co
Netravati	Fakeera	B. S. N. & Co
Saraswati	Ebram	B. S. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Alfeld	Niemann	K. N. & Co
Bombay Maru	Tozawa	N. Y Co
Bankura	Whytehead	M. M. & Co
Chakrata	Smith	M. M. & Co
Dazzin	Donovan	W. & A Y. & Co
Geddington Court	Gleghow	P. & O. G. N. Co
Highland	Mousrch	Scot
Hoseince	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Isramr	Hugnes	T. M. & Co
Khosrou	Hannan	T. M. & Co
Kola	Minert	M. H. & Co
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Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

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COLLARS & SHIRTS GLAZED AT OUR ELECTRIC WORKS LOOK AS GOOD AS NEW.
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SUCCESS IN LIFE

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A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEYS "NER-VIGOR"

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

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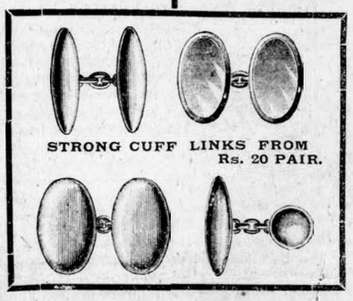

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That's the Permanent Sapphire Point

And it is the Point of Difference.

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Is the most perfect preventive and cure of sickness that exists to-day.

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THE OXYPATHOR re-animates and invigorates the organism—gives endurances, good digestion—restores the nervous system—gives a clear eye, clear complexion, clear brain and in advanced age turns back the dial plate of life from 10 to 20 years.

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With the Oxypathor you treat yourself in your own home—no loss of time, no delay from work business or pleasure, no expensive trip to health resorts no large fees for drug and medical treatments, no trouble and no inconvenience.

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Dr. W. COOK, M. A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. Sundriang writes from London: A man on the bed-ridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual (Original testimonials open to inspection)

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P. W. D. AND SERVICES COMMISSION.

COMPLAINTS OF RETROGRESSION

INVIDIOUS DIVISIONS OF DEPARTMENT.

Amongst those members of the public services in India who consider that they have a distinct claim to redress and who wish to bring that claim before the Public Services Commission on its return to this country in October next are the provincial members of the Public Works Department. Previous to the deliberations of the last Commission held in 1886-7 to enquire into the condition of the Public Services all members of the Public Works Department, whether they were Indians trained in the Indian Colleges of civil engineering at Roorkee and Poona or in Bengal or Madras or whether they were Europeans or Indians who had passed the course at Cooper's Hill, were appointed on the same basis of status and received the same pay in proportion to the responsibility of their work.

After the year 1886, however, it appears that the Public Works Department service was divided into two branches from which recruitment is derived. The members who pass through the Indian colleges are placed in what is termed the provincial service, and the remainder of the posts are filled up from what is called the Imperial service by selections from men who have specified qualifications acquired in England. In this latter service the number of Indians selected is restricted to ten per cent. of the whole, and since the abolition of Cooper's Hill, an Indian has much more restricted chance of getting an Imperial service appointment even though he should go to the expense of gaining his training in Europe. This, say the Indian officers of the P. W. D. provincial services is a retrogressive step which dates from the finding of the Public Services Commission of 1886-7 and which is peculiar to the Public Works Department.

The Association of Indian College Engineers and the Lahore Engineers Association—both societies formed of Indian members of the P. W. D.—have forwarded memoranda of their grievances to the Public Services Commission showing that in the provincial service men are employed in superior positions to men of the Imperial Service and the proportionate rate of their pay is only two-thirds of that of the European officers.

"UNJUST" SYSTEM OF RECRUITMENT.

The Memoranda contains some interesting opinions from which the following extracts are taken:—

The question of recruitment of the Engineer Establishment, say the memorialists, of the Public Works Department, is one that has given rise to widespread and lasing discontent. It is generally felt throughout the country that the policy of excluding the alumni of the Indian Engineering Colleges from the Imperial Service *(in which they were formerly included)* is unjust and should be abandoned. It has been repeatedly proclaimed that the Provincial Engineer Service was the outcome of the recommendation of the Public Service Commission of 1886-1887.

It is, therefore, manifest, that notwithstanding the fact that the said Commission recommended a gradual increase in the annual number of appointments to be given to the Indian Colleges by reducing the English recruitment, the reverse has in fact transpired. English recruitment has gradually increased while the recruitment from the Indian Engineering Colleges has remained absolutely unchanged. It is asserted that the legitimate aspirations of the public in India cannot be satisfied unless a greater proportion of the superior appointments in the Public Works Department are reserved for competition in this country. It is suggested, as a suitable remedy, that at least 50 per cent. of the total annual recruitment be made in India at present, and that this proportion should be gradually increased as conditions change. Again, as regards the system of recruitment in England, the method of selection at present in vogue is decided'y faulty and should be discarded for a system of open and unrestricted competition in which there should be no racial limit whatsoever. This system already prevails in India.

TRAINING AND PROBATION.

In regard to the preliminary training of probationers from England the opinion is that there is no guarantee that it would be such as to meet the requirements of the profession in India. The training should be specifically directed towards this end and a competitive examination should be established containing one Indian language. The competition must be real, that is to say, the number of appointments offered must not in any year exceed a fixed proportion of the number of competing candidates. A suitable arrangement would be that the appointments offered in any year should not exceed one-third of the number of candidates in that year. This suggestion, say the petitioners is by no means unfair when considered with the conditions frequently prevailing in the Indian Engineering Colleges.

Of men trained in Indian colleges, says the memorandum, their knowledge of engineering is directed wholly to requirements in India and is consequently superior to that received on the average by engineers obtained from England.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE.

In regard to the conditions of service the petitioners think the conditions of recruits appointed in England and India differ very considerably, and this is the sole cause of the great discontent which prevails among the latter class of officers throughout India. Notwithstanding the fact that both classes of officers are recruited for and required to do exactly the same work and bear the same responsibilities the position of officers recruited in England is more favourable, in many respects, as compared with that of officers recruited in India. The policy which has, in fact, prevailed since the date when effect was given to the recommendations of the Public Service Commission of 1886-87 has undoubtedly been a melancholy one, of monopoly and exclusion and consistently adverse to the interests of the Indian trained element. The position, thus created, is absolutely illogical and unjust and cannot, in view of the surrounding circumstances and the past history of the department, be supported.

DIFFERENT RATE OF PAY.

A grievance which appears to be a well-founded one is voiced in calling attention to the difference in the rate of pay between the two branches of the service. The petitioners say that the pay of the Indian recruited element is approximately two-thirds of that granted to officers recruited in England. This is utterly unfair and unsuitable. The resulting anomalies and defects are startling and are as follows:—(i) The minimum pay of Indian trained Executive Engineers is much less than the maximum pay of Imperial Assistant Engineers; (ii) the minimum pay of Indian trained Superintending Engineers is less than the maximum pay of Imperial Execuive Engineers; (iii) anomalies exist in connection with local allowances as stated below; (iv) generally the pay granted to the Indian trained element is inadequate and is not commensurate with their work and responsibilities.

It clear, say the memorialists, that the Indian trained engineers, under the conditions now prevailing, will receive less pay than their own subordinates. This position is untenable. It is contended that emoluments should depend solely on services rendered, and that this distinction between two classes of officers who do the same work and bear the same responsibilities should be obliterated.

LEAVE AND PENSION.

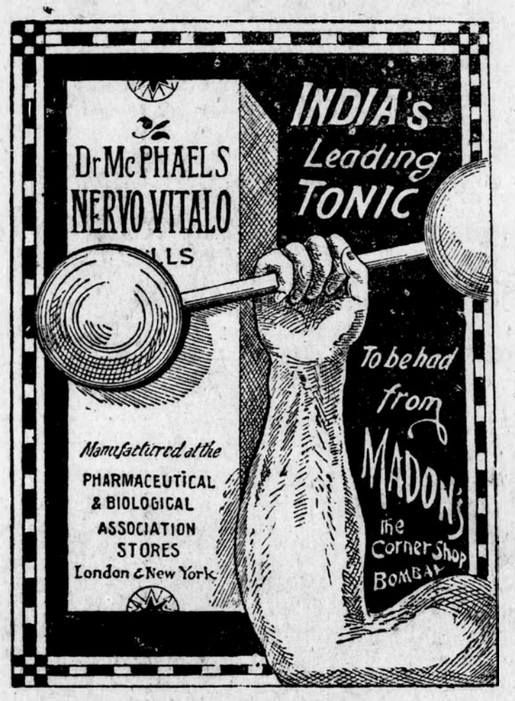
In regard to the questions of leave the petitioners point out that the advantages of European leave are great and that as exposure and discomfort for long periods impair the health of Indian as well as European officers, there is no reason to perpetuate the present distinction. Indian college engineers should therefore receive exactly the same leave conditions as their contemporaries recruited from England. It is generally recognised that Indian-recruited engineers break down in health much earlier than men obtained from England, and this is due to insufficient leave. The officers in other services are under more favourable leave rules. In regard to pension a much resented distinction is exemplified by the fact that an Indian trained chief engineer will draw less pension than his own subordinates recruited in England. It is submitted that it is a well and universally established principle that pensions are granted as retiring provisions for special services rendered to the State, and it is, therefore, illogical and unjust to create or maintain any distinction in this direction between persons who have in fact rendered exactly the same services.

EMPLOYMENT OF NON-EUROPEANS.

As urged above the Department should be recruited half from England and half in India for the present. The recruitment in England should be opened to all British subject equally, irrespective of domicile, colour, caste or creed. Latterly, during the existence of Cooper's Hill College, only two Indians were eligible for appointment even after competition, and at present the number of Indians eligible for appointment in England is limited to 10 per cent., of the total annual recruitment Limitations of this nature should be barred.

DIVISION OF THE SERVICES.

The division of the Public Works Department into Imperial and Provincial sections has been anything but a success, and can never be, so in view of the surrounding circumstances and the past history of the Department. The distinction created between the two classes of officers, who do exactly the same work and bear exactly the same responsibilities, is intensely resented and will inevitably result in splitting up the whole Public Works Department into two hostile camps, and this must greatly injure efficiency. The interests of the two classes of officers are now widely divergent, and this is conspicuous in their relations. Concerted action has become impossible and the general feeling of *esprit de corps* which formerly prevailed, has ceased to exist. In its place there will assuredly spring up a deep and widespread feeling of suspicion and distrust between the two classes of officers which must wreck harmonious working. So long as the two classes possess, on the average, equal educational and professional attainments, and this is undoubtedly the case, any differentiation between them is unworkable. It is impossible to force a distinction to pay when none exists in attainment and any attempts to do so must create complications and raise issues which it would be as well to avoid. Again, it is, in fact, true that many Indian trained engineers possess superior qualifications to some officers recruited in England. It is therefore urged that, the said differentiation, which is illogical and unjust should be obliterated and extinguished, and that the alumni of the Indian Engineering Colleges should be restored to the position they formerly occupied, that is to say, there should be only one service in the Public Works Department.



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Specially Suitable for Hot Weather.
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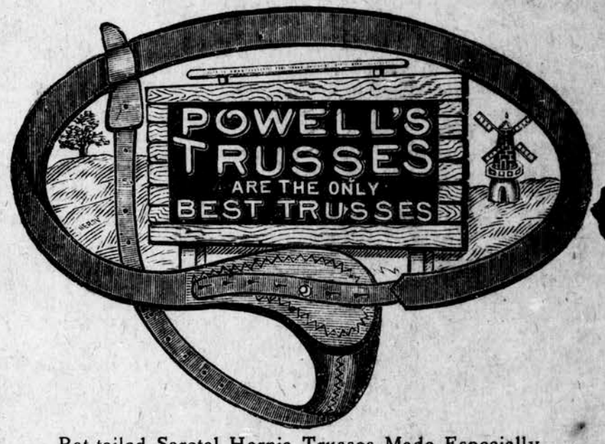

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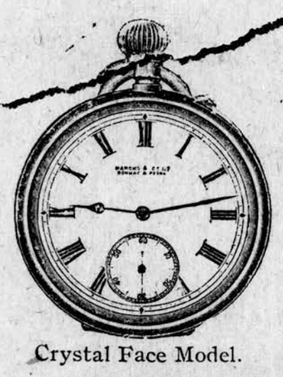
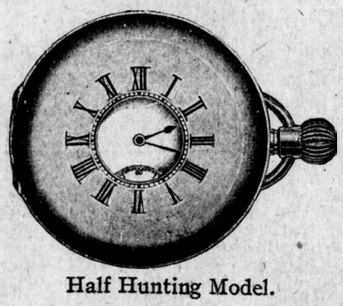

Crystal Face Model.

Hunting Model.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OUR "PORTFOLIO" WATCHES.
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OUR "LENTILLE" POCKET WATCH.
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OUR "STANDARD" GOLD WATCH No. 2.
Gold 18ct. Crystal Face Rs. 200, Hunting Case Rs. 240, Half Hunting Rs. 240.
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18ct. Gold Crystal Face Rs. 300, Hunting Rs. 320, Half Hunting 325.
OUR "COVENTRY" WATCH ENGLISH-MADE.
Silver Crystal Face Rs. 70, Hunting Rs. 75, Half Hunting Rs. 80.
18ct. Gold Crystal Face Rs. 275, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 300.
THE "KEW" ENGLISH WATCH. Made on the model lines of the English Watch by the same manufacturer which secured highest result at the Royal Observatory, Kew.
Silver Crystal Face Rs. 95, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 105.
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THE SUPER-EXCELLENT ENGLISH WATCH.
The acme of horological perfection.
B Quality, small size, Silver Crystal Face Rs. 110, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 115,
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WRIST WATCHES
The "Military Model" leather enclosed model which in wear discloses dial only of watch. Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 110.
The "Ideal" with light leather wristlet attached disclosing in wear entire watch. Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 130.
The "Marque." The movement of this wrist watch screws into the case and being dust and air-proof obviates the risk of dust on perspiration affecting the movement.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 40, 15 Carat Gold Rs. 134.
Wrist watches in a variety of gold and jewelled models with fine leather straps, silk fastenings, gold milanese web bracelets, &c., from Rs. 90.
A guarantee given with every watch we sell.
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The Bombay Chronicle

SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Mr. GOKHALE IN BOMBAY.

VIEWS OF SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN QUESTION.

" THE PRESENT, THE FIERCEST STRUGGLE ".

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, who had been to Europe to recuperate his health, returned to India yesterday morning, by the P and O. s.s. "Persia." He looked much better than when he left for Europe and his general appearance showed the immense good that the trip has done him. He was attired in his national costume and was welcomed and garlanded on arrival at the Bunder by a large number of people, including the Hon. Mr. Lallubhoy Samaldas, Mr. D. G. Sukhadwalla, Mr. G. K. Deodher and others. After shaking hands with his friends Mr. Gokhale drove to Mount Petit, Warden Road, the residence of Mr. J. B. Petit, where he is putting up during his stay in Bombay. He made a number of calls yesterday on his friends and visited the local branch of the Servants of India Society founded by him. He leaves this morning for Poona where he will stay till the end of this month, when he joins the Public Services Commission.

A "Chronicle" representative called on Mr. Gokhale in the afternoon to elicit his views on current politics, especially on the Indian Passive Resistence movement in South Africa. He very courteously received our represenative but expressed his regret that he could not there and then make a statement on the South African question. For one thing he was too tired after a long voyage to and the machinery was put there make a lengthy statement and besides, he knew practically nothing as to the recent happenings in South Africa beyond the bare fact, as mentioned in a cable to bim from Mr. Ghandi, of the commencement of the struggle in South Africa. He had read nothing for the last fifteen days of the trend of events except what he read in yesterday's morning papers. He must, he added, first go through the recent telegrams and he hoped to issue a statement on the subject to the Press from Poona where he expected a message from Mr. Ghandi. He would, however, say that he thought the present would be the fiercest of all the three struggles, and that a determined attempt would be made by the Boer Party to crush the Indian community in South Africa out of existence. The situation was thus so serious that he felt the great need of the moment was to raise funds to help the Indians in South Africa, sustain the Passive Resistance struggle and maintain their families. He was shortly going to start such a fund, and also move in the next sessions of the Viceregal Legislative Council his postponed resolution on the South African question.

Asked to say something about the Public Services Commission, he declined to make a statement on the subject at the present stage. The Chairman and other members of the Commission are arriving in Bombay on the 31st. instant, en route to Delhi where they will assemble on the 3rd. November.

Messrs. Hill Sawyer & Co. have received a cable from the Sunbeam Moter Car Co. Limited, London, stating that a thirty-horse power Sunbeam one thousand and seventy-eight car covered miles in twelve hours at Brooklands. This beats the world's records from two to twelve hours.

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE.

The dead body of a female child apped up in a piece of canvas was und on Thursday on an open piece land off Arthur Road. There were o brusies on the neck.

Messrs. John Long, Ltd., will shortpublish a new novel entitled "Green d," by Mrs. Henry Tippett, author "The Waster," etc. Green Girl—ous, cleansculed and healthy, with nineteen summers behind her—ys to trip, happy and smiling, ough life. Only when convention an admonishing restraining finon her does joy go out of ther life. regains true happiness in the is *ateliers*, the life of which Mrs. ett has drawn with all the fervour habitue and lover. Her portrayf the unrestrained art students is ace piquant and convincing.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE MARK.

IMITATION OF CALVERT'S TOOTH POWDER TINS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, fined Mr. Y. S. Mukadam, agent of Messrs. Paul and Company of Calcutta Rs. 50 and ordered him to pay Rs. 200 as costs to Mr. W. D. Hall, the constituted attorney of messrs, Latham Abercrombie and Company, who charged the accused with selling fifteen gross of tins of tooth powder bearing a trade mark, which, it was alleged, resembled the trade mark on Calvert's carbolic tooth powder, imported by the complainant's firm.

The hon. Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., solicitors, appeared for the complainant, and the accused was defended by the hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, and Mr. C. N. Kanga.

The Magistrate in sentencing the accused, said that it was contended in his behalf that if the device in the centre of the tin was altered, it merely gave rise to a suit for damages and injunction in a civil suit, but the infringement was very glaring in the present case and the complainant ought to be protected.

ALLEGED LEVYING OF ILLEGAL DISTRESS.

MR. SHANKARSET ACQUITTED.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Mr. Ardeshir Kavasji Vesangar, charged Mr. Raoji V. J. Shankarset with leaving illegal distress.

Mr. S. B. Banaji appeared for the complainant and Mr. P. Godinho defended the accused.

It was alleged that the complainant hired a plot of land belonging to the accused last April on a rental of Re. 1 per month and kept there some machinery. On 31st July, when he wanted to remove the machinery, the accused prevented him and his men from doing so.

It was argued on behalf of the accused that the complainant and his men were mere trespassers on his land machinery was put there without his knowledge or permission.

The Magistrate held that the tenancy was not sufficiently proved and acquitted the accused.

FAITHLESS FRIEND.

EUROPEAN SENT TO JAIL.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, sentenced Martin Ridley Knowles, a European, to one month's rigorous imprisonment who pleaded guilty to a charge of criminal breach of trust, in respect of two watches and some wearing apparel belonging to Mr. Percy Froter McCan, who had lodged and fed the accused for some days as the latter had no mome of his own. On 4th September the complainant went into hospital leaving Knowles in charge of his flat and during his absence Knowles pledged the property with several Marwaris.

SUDDEN DEATH IN HOSPITAL.

Jagannath Harprasad (50) was fined Rs. 30 on last Tuesday by Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate on the complaint of a woman who was was in his keeping, for assaulting her. The same evening Jaganath met the woman in Cathedral Street and assaulted her with a small batchet inflicting wounds on her hand, and face, causing two compound fractures of the skull, Jagannath was arrested and the woman was removed to the G. T. Hospital. It was alleged by an eye witness that soon after the assault Jagannath had swallowed something from his pocket and so he was removed to hospital where his stomach was cleared. On Thursday he appeared to be quite well, but died suddenly in the evening. Mr. G. F. Chalk, the coroner, held an inquiry on his body yesterday and after the body was identified further enquiry was adjourned.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN RAILWAY YARD.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a woman named Rehmabai (20) who was knocked down on Thursday by a shunting train in the railway goods yard at Wari Bunder, while she was picking up a piece of firewood from under a waggon, and killed, one of wheels having passed over her right foot crushing it. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Reports from Shanghai show that the extraordinary high prices for Indian opium there are still maintaind.

MR. J. FOSTER STACKHOUSE.

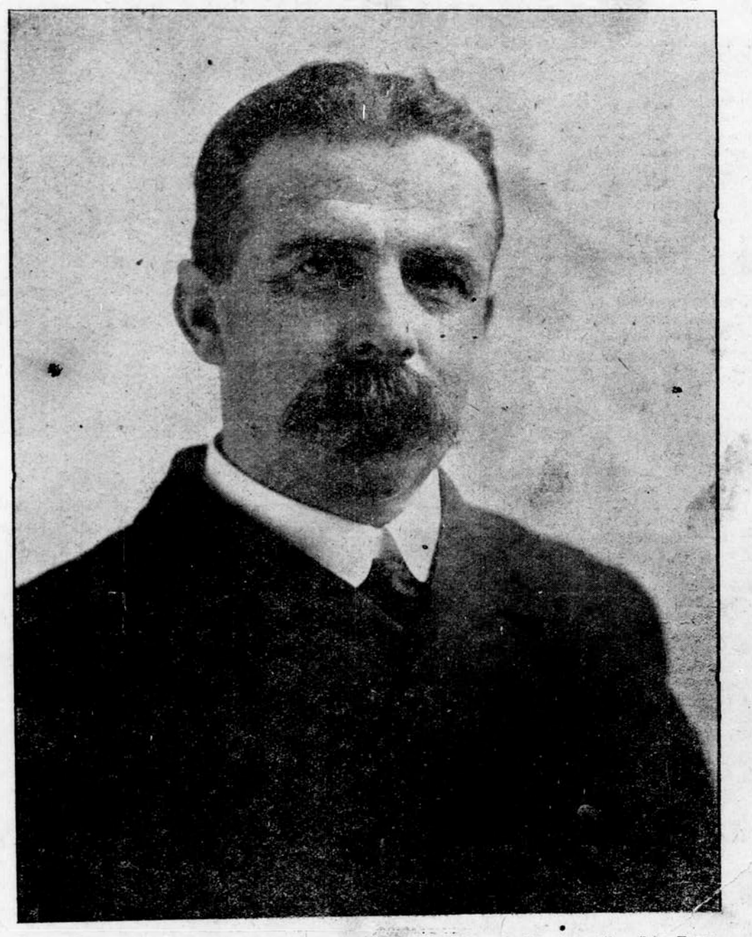

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

Who will take out the new British Antarctic Expedition next year.

WEEK'S SEASON PROSPECTS.

DISTRESS IN AJMERE-MERWARA.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 3

To-day's crop telegrams show that the prospect of the khariff crop is for from satisfactory and continued drought may affect the rabi sowings in the north-west of India. The situation in Ajmere-Merwara is causing anxiety and possibly fodder concession will be allowed.

The following are extracts from the telegrams:—

United Provinces.—The week was rainless. More rain is urgently needed throughout the provinces. Damage to standing crops by drought is reported from all but the eastern districts. Harvesting and weeding of autumn crops and of millets, sowing of gram picking of cotton and preparation of land for the sowing of spring crops continue. Irrigation from wells and canals has been resorted to wherever practicable. Cattle desease has decreased considerably throughout the provinces. Fodder is scarce in the central districts and in Bundelkhand but sufficient elsewhere. Prices have risen further.

Punjab.—During the week the weather was dry and rain is badly wanted in the Ambala division where unirrigated crops are withering from drought. Elsewhere the condition of standing crops is average to good. The picking of cotton and the harvesting of other autumn crops continue with outturn average to good.

Central India.—The crops have been damaged by want of rain in Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand, the Gwalior division and t[illegible]iampura pergana of Indore. C[illegible]ase prevails in parts of Gw[illegible] khand and Bundelkhan[illegible] dy of fodder is bad i[illegible] division, Baghelkhand [illegible]el-khand. Prices are [illegible]me districts of Gwalior B[illegible]and Bundelkhand, are no[illegible]hopal and steady elsewhere.

Rajputana.—The [illegible]er was clear. The rainfall [illegible]edaipur was 50 cents slight. Fa[illegible] were also reported from i olated parts in Rajputana. Good general rain is very urgently needed in the eastern states, central Rajputana including Ajmer-Merwara and in parts of Kotah and Jhalawar where the standing crops on dry lands have withered from drought. In these areas, fodder is also insufficient.

COUNTESS OF WARWICK AS CINEMA AUTHER.

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

Lady Warwick experimenting with a cinemas camera. Mr. Kisch (on right) and Mr. Eric Barker (of the [illegible] Kisch Barer Co.) are present.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Chitral Reliefs reached Ziarat on Wednesday, having cross Mewarai pass.

Mr. Tucker will officiate for and not succeed Colonel Pinhey as Resident at Hyderabad as has been stated. Colonel Pinhey goes Home in March next on sick leave.

The Government of India have been pleased to grant an honorarium to sub-conductor. I. Clements, Supply and Transport Corps, for his invention of an improved patterd jhool for mules and riding ponies in India.

The Hon. Sir Henry Griffin will not return to the High Court at Allahabad on the close of the vacation, but proceeds to Madras to wind up his registration theree Mr. T. C. Piggott coming back as officiating Judge to the High Court bench until his return, and Mr. L. Stuart, officiating as Additional Judicial Commissioner at Lucknow.

On October 8th an interesting ceremony will take place at St. Xavier's College, Calcutta. The oldest member on the staff will celebrate his golden jubilee of religious life. Father E. Francotte, the well-known meteorologist and professor of chemistry, arrived in Calcutta in 1869 and during 39 years he has been associated with the College.

Sanction has been accorded to detailed survey being carried out by the Agency of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Company, for a line of railway on the five-feet six-inch guage from Jullundur City to the Mirthal Ferry on the Beas River, via Tanda and Mukerian a distance of about 56 miles. This survey will be known as the Jullundur City-Mirthal Ferry Railway Survey.

Extraordinary news comes from Kulu, writes the Lahore "Tribune." A private letter, addressed by a European gentleman to a Mahomedan friend, never reached the addressee. Instead, it somehow found its way into the hands of a Political Agent. The question is—how, and under what authority, are private letters intercepted. It is rather irritating that when train-loads of seditious literature, printed and lithographed, are allowed to spread disaffection in the country, loyal subjects, Indian and European, should find their private letters intercepted by the Post Office.

A sensational case was lately disposed of by the Munsif, Monghyr, in which Lala Bandi Prasad, clerk of Babu Suraj Narayan Singh, Mukhtear, was the plaintiff, and Babu Sarat Charan Mukerjee, late Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate of Monghyr, now subdivisional officer of Deoghur (Sonthal Parganas) was the defendant. The plaintiff claimed damages for the conduct of the defendant while Deputy Collector of Monghyr by which the plaintiff was alleged to have been injured in body, mind and reputation. The case was compromised out of court and the plaintiff filed a petition withdrawing his case, which was granted.

Mr. A. Martin, head taxidermist, employed in the Indian Museum, Chowringhee, Calcutta, had a narrow escape from being killed by a madman in the early hours of Sunday morning. About 2 o'clock he was awakened by a man cutting a tree in his compound. Mr. Martin challenged him and the stranger suddenly attacked him. He closed with his assailant and a desperate struggle followed in the course of which the lunatic made frantic efforts to strike Mr. Martin on the head with a hatchet. An alarm had been raised and some passers by and a beat constable appeared on the scene, overpowered and disarmed the madman and took him to Entally thana. The man appeared to be mentally deranged and was removed in custody.

The Madras Government have issued an order impressing upon District Magistrates that a Magistrate inquiry, open to the public and the Press, should ordinarily be held into every important railway accident, such as a collision or the derailment of a running train, which has resulted in loss of life, the result of such inquiry being reported in accordance with No. 21 of the Rules. When a District Magistrate decides that such an inquiry is not necessary, he must record the reasons for his decision. The Government further directed that the District Magistrate or a First Class Magistrate shall invariably attend the joint inquiry.

On Friday last Capt. Wills, M.V.O., R.E., officiating Master of the Calcutta Mint, and officers of the Mint held a tea and reception to bid farewell to Mr. A. Dryden who has served as Engineer to the Mint for the past 31 years. Mr. Dryden is a well-known resident of Calcutta and has filled the post of Secretary and Treasurer to the Calcutta and district section of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers for 3 years, and has been largely responsible for the continued growth of that section. Capt. Willis spoke of the excellent services rendered to the Mint and the Government by Mr. Dryden, and presented a handsome silver tea-service as a mark of appreciation from the European staff. The Indian staff also presented a handsome silver muffineer set as a token of their regard.

MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL.

DISCREPANCIES IN THE EVIDENCE.

CASE FOR PLAINTIFF CONTINUED

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 3.

On the High Court re-assembling this morning Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, continued his arguments on behalf of Narayaniah, who had obtained a decree against Mrs. Besant with regard to the custody of his minor sons. The pleader said that the defendant had broken the undertaking under which she had taken the minors to England. Circumstances, connected with the incidents alleged by the plaintiff to have been seen by him, would be referred to, to show the *bona-fides* of the plaintiff. The defendant had at least in six or seven instances been conspicuously wanting in candour in giving her evidence.

In reply to a question from Mr. Justice Oldfield the pleader said that the minors had stayed in Sicily with Mr. Leadbeater for about three months. It was admitted that Mr. Leadbeater had washed the boys at least twice in his bathroom. The Judge below had referred to that as a violation of caste principles which aroused the jealousy of the plaintiff, but it could not be merely a violation of caste principles because the plaintiff had advanced far enough to allow the minors to be sent to England. It was correct to say that Mr. Leadbeater did not know Indian customs and ways. As regards the initiative in the matter of the minors learning to bathe in the English manner there were discrepancies in Mr. Leadbeater's and Mrs. Besant's evidence. The next question on which there was a discrepancy in the evidence was the alleged expenditure of the minors, while large sums were alleged by the defendant in her pleading to have been spent on minors. In cross-examination it was elicited that the expenditure had not been nearly so large as it was alleged to be, nor had all of it been on the minors.

Again, as regards the question of the initiation of the boys, there was a great want of candour on the part of the defendant, while—as was evident from the evidence—the initiation was the chief reason why the minors had been taken charge of by the defendant. One would have expected that there would have been some mention of it in the letter of guardianship or in the interviews between the plaintiff and defendant in connection with it. While the defendant had said in her evidence that the father knew that the boys were to be initiated before he gave the letter of guardianship, Sir S. Subramania Iyer's, evidence had emphatically contradicted it.

SUBEDAR'S TRIAL.

POONA COURT MARTIAL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 3.

The further hearing of the case in which Subedar Dhani Ram, 12th Pioneers, is tried by a general court-martial of British officers was resumed to-day. The charge against the accused, as already stated, is that he at Kirkee on the 22nd August last, contrary to Regimental Orders, was found leaving the married quarters of Naik Nand Ram of the same regiment while the Naik was absent on parade. One of the witnesses, a native officer, stated that it was in Regimental Orders that no one was to go into the married quarters except when the husband was present. This order was published three times since 1904. The case for the prosecution closed at the end of this evidence. Naik Nand Ram, the aggrieved husband, said after the statement of the accused had been recorded, that he had no children but his wife had been expecting a child that day. The accused Subdar was acquainted with his wife who is a purdah woman.

Further hearing was adjourned.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 3.

Last evening Lord and Lady Willingdon dined with Sir William Meyer.

It is announced that Mr. J. G. Jennings, Principal of the Muir College, Allahabad, will succeed Mr. Hallward as Director of Public Instruction, Bihar and Orissa.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS.

BOMBAY'S UNSTABLE FOUNDATIONS.

NEED FOR SUPERVISION OF CONTRACTORS.

The question of unsafe buildings in Bombay has been noticeable from time to time, and, in addition to the number of house collapses which have occurred in the City and its environs every monsoon, isolated cases of comparatively new buildings showing ominous cracks have brought the matter into momentary dicussion. The exodus from the Small Causes Court Buildings in Princess Street, culminating in the statement of Mr. J. P. Orr, Chairman of the Improvement Trust at a recent meeting of the Municipal Corporation, to the effect that no completion certificate had been granted have brought to the notice of the public in a forcible manner the necessity for the constant and careful supervision of buildings erected in the City.

The question of foundations, as regards their lack of depth and their excessive depth, and the contraction and expansion of the constructional steel now largely used in buildings, the suitability of reinforced concrete are all points or feasible explanations voiced by the uninitiated. An experienced and prominent engineer in Bombay gave the following facts to a "Chronicle" representative, and the views of the article are his:

Bombay is built on seven islands and consequently in many places bed rock cannot be easily found, while the reclaimed ground is filled in with matter which has not the requisite firmness for a safe foundation. Then again old wells and other excavations, such as quarries, which have been filled in present difficulties to the building experts, which have to be, and, as a matter of fact, have been coped with in many instances in an ingenious manner. As an example of this ingenuity one may quote a type of foundation which is used for an Improvement Trust chawl at Imamwada. Here the building is built, partly on rock, partly on a filled-in quarry and partly on a well which has been filled in. The difficulties of building part of the foundations on the rock and sinking the remaining foundations are fairly obvious, as the settlement of the foundations in the unstable matter would be unequal to that on the firm basis. The difficulty has been solved by the use of a foundation technically known as a "raft." This is a structure of concrete built on the unstable ground in the form of a lid flat with the side walls entering the ground. This acts in the same way as a cup pressed mouth downwards on to water. The space under the walls of the "raft," which of course theoretically keeps its position by displacement, as does a ship, is filled with rammed earth, and on this foundation a building can be erected without any possibility of unequal settlement.

FOUNDATIONS NOT AT FAULT.

Again it seems that the general opinion of experts in Bombay is that the threatened collapse of and cracks in a building are not, as a general rule due to insufficient strength in the foundations. A "Chronicle" representative who consulted several authorities on building, was informed that in many cases the placing of structures too heavy for the supports on which they rest was the cause of cracked arches. Indeed it is said that this had much to do with the cracking of the building which has for so long been propped up at the corner of Princess Street and Kalbadevi Road, as also was the case with the Empire Building in Hornby Road. Over weighting to storeys is an acknowledged cause of many defective buildings.

EVIL TO BE ERADICATED.

There is little doubt, however, that in many cases buildings owe their insecurity to the dishonesty of contractors, and this is the evil which must be eradicated. Certain rules, regulations and by-laws we believe are already in force whereby builders are only allowed to subject certain materials to certain stresses. For instance, ten tons per square foot is the Municipal allowance for Porebunder stone, and in the case of brickwork the Bombay standard requirement for resistance without damage is a pressure of 450 lbs. to the square inch. This is a pressure of ten pounds less than that imposed upon the worst quality of English brick in use, and yet it is known that a great number of bricks used in Bombay would not stand the test. Indeed cases are known where bricks have been crushed at a pressure of only 225 lbs. to the square inch which is sufficient proof that the want of supervision is felt. It is known to people connected with the building trade, moreover, that a very poor quality of stone is imported into Bombay from Porebunder and there is little doubt that the reduction of the bearing capacity of this stone from ten tons per square foot to about half would be in the interests of safety in building.

NO CLERKS OF WORKS.

One of the main opportunities for dishonesty on the part of contractors is the fact that in India the erection of large private buildings is not under the supervision of a clerk of works who is responsible for the thoroughness of the work. This course, which is adopted in Great Britain and the Colonies, might be advisably applied to India where contractors or the chief parties concerned should learn that it is in their own interest to see that buildings are honestly constructed. Government buildings are usually supervised according to their sizes by senior subordinates or assistant engineers whose time is exclusively devoted to the work in hand, and this plan might be adopted with advantage in the erection of all private buildings of importance.

Many of the buildings which have cracks in them are, not necessarily rendered unsafe. There is a crack in the dome of the New Bombay Post Office which is immaterial, while several other sound buildings in Bombay are quite safe in spite of these blemishes. As regards the old Small Causes Court Buildings there is no immediate danger of collapse, and one certainly notices the irony of the fact that many of the cracked buildings which have been evacuated in panic cling together with wonderful tenacity.

RAILWAY GRIEVANCE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel infinitely obliged if you will give some space to the following letter, on behalf of the public and the commercial communities of Navsari in a corner of your widely circulated paper.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities have cancelled the stoppage of the Down Gujerat Mail train at Navsari Station from 1st of September, 1913. By this cancellation of timings the public as well as the commercial communities of Navsari have been put to considerable inconveniences with late delivery of letters and passengers bound for Kathiawar and other northern towns. Nearly nine years ago, the stoppage of the same Down mail train was forwarded to the then General Traffic Manager by them, and stopage was resumed by that kind officer.

At present, the mails for Navsari from Bambay, Madras, Calcutta and other important cities (Via Bombay) are transferred to South and the Up Northern Express train brings them to Navsari. There remains an interval of nearly half an hour between the Down Gujerat Mail and Up Northern Express at Surat Station. But if unfortunately, the Down Gujerat Mail train is not due at Surat Station in proper time, the Up Northern train leaves Surat without taking the Bombay Mail for Navsari.

In an important business town like Navsari, the public and the commercial communit suffer considerable inconveniences because their letters are not distributed early in the morning owing to non-stoppage of the Down Gujerat Mail and in consequence they are often prevented from going to Bombay and other South towns.

Formerly, when there was a halt of the Down Gujerat Mail train at Navsari Station the letters were delievered at 7-0 A. M. and at present the are being delivered at 9 A. M. being delivered at 9 A. M.

Under these circumstances, I respectfully on behalf of the public of Navsari request that arrangements be made speedily to obviate the non-stoppage. A petition has been forwarded to the General Traffic Manager by the public of Navsari stating the above said grievances and I fervently hope that the kind officer will take that petition into his due consideration and thus avoid the grievances of the public as well as the commercial communities of Navsari. Yours etc.,

NAVSARI, Oct. 3. K. S. D.

CAWNPORE MOSQUE "TROUBLE."

"INEFFABLE STUPIDITY."

Sir James Meston, from whom much was expected, has hardly shown any statesmanlike capacity in the recent Cawnpore affair, says "Truth." Every one knows, or should know, that in the East religion is the one and only thing that really matters, and to run the risk of exciting Mussulman fanaticism, especially at this time, for the sake of widening a street is really an exhibition of ineffable stupidity. To the Oriental mind the removal of an incouvenient street corner is as nothing compared with the importance of leaving untouched a spot which has even some distant connection with a religious building, and that an officer of Sir James Meston's experience should not at once have recognised this is a deplorable example of Anglo-Saxon obtuseness.

Almost as unfortunate as Sir James's refusal to admit frankly that a blunder has been made, and to restore the *status quo ante* as far as possible. Of course, I am aware of the stock argument that no Government in the East must ever appear to yield to violence, but I venture to think that a great Oriental ruler like Akbar would not have hesitated to admit frankly an error of this kind, and with perfect dignity would have soothed the ruffled feelings of his subjects. Just at this time, when the whole Mohammedan world is in a state of keen tension, this occurrence may have farreaching consequences.

DESPOILER OF CHURCHES.

THIEF WITHOUT RELIGIOUS BIAS.

REMARKABLE TRIAL AT BANDRA.

The Court of Mr. G. R. Dabholkar, First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra, was held yesterday in the odour of sanctity, being the scene of a remarkable gathering of Roman Catholic padres of Bassein and Salsette, in their black robes, and *pujaris* of Hindu temples and their *kharbaris*. This incongruous assemblage of religious men took place in consequence of the alleged nefarious doings of one Ragunath Bala Naik, (32), a respectably connected Hindu of the Chowkalsi caste, who, curiously enough, had, according to his own confession, a wondrous hobby of robbing Roman Catholic churches, Hindu temples, priests and pujaris, under the most sacriligious and iconoclastic circumstances, and who stood in the dock of the court to answer for these deeds.

From what transpired yesterday, and from enquiries made it would appear that the accused resided with his wife and children in a room in Badami-wadi, Girgaum, Bombay. He always appeared immersed in business. He used to tell his wife that his mind was honourably absorbed in stupendous designs in connection with commerce and industry. People who saw the active and energetic Ragunath leave his house in the mornings in a respectable velvet cap, a trim coat, a snow while dhotie and a pair of high class *champals*, carrying a handbag and treading with all the air of a thorough-going man of business, could not be blamed if they believed Ragunath's mission on earth to be some wonderful regeneration of his countrymen or their emancipation from the thraldom of immigration laws in operation in South Africa; or some great political enterprise. None could ever have dreamt that Ragunath was engaged in such exploits as he is now accounting for. He has, it is appears, thoroughly rummaged and pillaged almost all the churches of Bassein and Salsette and some in Bombay also.

Let us begin with the Bishop of Damaun. Ragunath visited his Lordship's quarters and the church attached thereto, playing a light-fingered trick that deprived the church of silver candlesticks and [illegible] of his favourite [illegible] the Dabul Church of [illegible] ever he found it difficult [illegible] thing, but he was [illegible] fore putting Father Cord[illegible]n chambers close by to the [illegible] time-piece whereby the r[illegible] gentleman almost racked his [illegible] to guess who the thief could [illegible]

At Bandra Ragunath does not seem to have fared badly, considering the vigilance of the Police there. The Roman Catholic churches of Mount Mary and St. Andrew and the Hindu temple of Rama on the edge of the Bandra tank, and the Marwaree temple at Ghodbunder-road have all felt the blighting effects of the invisible hand.

The Kurla church, which is a poor one, Ragunath made poorer still by purloinig from it some of its most precious belongings. The churches of Bhynder and Parla also met with a similar fate.

At Bassein it appears to have found a most favourable field for operations. Here he has bestowed his attentions on almost all the Roman Catholic churches. The Agashi Roman Catholic church, the Nandakal Roman Catholic church, the St. Thome church, the St. Roque church, the Remedios church, the plunder of all which edifices comprise valuable ornaments churches comprise valuable ornaments and vestments including rich church plate in use for the celebration of the most sacred and solemn rituals.

Nor did Ragunath forget his obligations to his own temples and gods, for with as little remorse or compunction he devastated the Hindu temple at Remedi, the Papdi temple, the Malgas temple and other houses of worship.

The *modus operandi* adopted by Ragunath speaks no common ingenuity and resourcefulness. His plan to rob the Agashi church was thus carried out. It was in the forenoon and in bright daylight he approached the vicar of the church, telling him he had an offering of candles to place at the shrine of the tiular saint. The Vicar, [illegible] the piety and devotion of a non-Christian cheerfully ordered the sacristan to open the door of the sacred edifice. The door was opened and Ragunath, with many a genuflexion and other marks of veneration approached the shrine with bare feet, followed by the sacristan. To another member of the craft less expert than Ragunath the presence of the sacristan would have proved most embarrassing, but our worthy was quite equal to the occasion. He immediately snatched a purse from his pocket and plucking out the almighty dollar in the shape of an eight-anna silver piece handed it over to the sacristan requesting him to fetch change. The sacristan buoyed up with hopes of *buksheesh*, left the church with alacrity and in the twinkling of an eye Ragunath had crammed as much in his bag of the church valuables as it was worth while and safe to carry.

Besides these exploits Ragunath has done some which are not devoid of humour. One bright morning our hero approached Rao Sahib Dandekar of Kelvi Mahim, Bassein, a man of considerable wealth and influence, gravely whispering that he had the most important news to break to him. The Rao Sahib lent a ready ear and Ragunath told him that he had had a vision in which he saw that a huge serpent of the genuine cobra type had wound itself round the body of the Rao Sahib holding its hood over his head. This was taken to be an unmistakeable omen, that Rao Saheb Dandekar would in the near future attain to the dignity of a king. Convinced of this it was not difficult for the sharp-sighted Ragunath to extract the sum of about Rs. 4,000 from his gullible victim, who moreover solemnly promised Ragunath that when he became a King he would make him his prime minister.

There having been a regular commotion amongst the priests and pujaris whose churches and temples had been robbed by Ragunath a Bassein Sub-Inspectors Joseph Criado and Guganan Desai put forth their best efforts to entrap the culprit. One day Ragunath visited the temple of Shunker at Papdi, and seeing there was no one about and the *pujari* had gone for his meals, he thrust all the gold ornaments and the idols themselves, which came within his grasp into his bag and slipped off. The pujari returned soon after and amazed at the sudden disappearance of the gods and the temple ornaments raised an alarm which attracted a large crowd. The police also were quickly, on the spot After a description had been given of Ragunath by one who saw him, detectives were sent in all possible directions in hot haste to overtake the fugitive. One of the detectives from a distance saw a man answering to the description, seated under the shade of a tree in a place far from the beaten track. The policeman swooped down upon him as he was engaged in battering the idols out of their original shape.

Ragunath was placed before Sub-Inspectors Criado and Desai and here he told the officers that as it was clear the game was up he was going to make a clean breast of all his doings, which he did his recitation being fearless and fluent. Questioned if he felt no dread remorse or compunction for having wronged the gods themselves.

"Oh, not at all," replied Ragunath; "it is the duty of the Gods to provide me and my family with the necessaries of life. If they have failed in their duty what wonder if I should rob and pound them."

The case was postponed and doubtless will take a long time before we see the end of it.

B. B. AND C. I. LOCAL UP TRAIN

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Railway authorities had, until 1st September last, arranged the time table that a local train started from Churni Road at about 7-25 reaching Church Gate at about 7-35 p.m., which enabled passengers between Bandra and Virar to take the first train at 7-45 p.m. I regret to find that the Up 7-25 has been cancelled from the present Time Table, and that one Up train has been made about eight minutes early from Churni Road. The passengers are thereby put to great inconvenience. There is at present no other Up train available till the Up Fast passenger, at 7-37 p.m. from Churni Road arriving at Church Gate *not* before 7-50 p.m., if it is in time, the passengers thus being put to a great inconvience.

Prior to September last it was very convenient for persons to go after office hours and attend to any little business in the town and then take the 7-25 p.m. train and take the up 7-45 train at Church Gate, in good time.

Would the Railway authorities kindly see their way to have one Up local train at about 7-25 or 7-30 p.m. from the Churni Road station, arriving at Church Gate at about 7-40 p.m., which will be a great boon to the passengers attending from long distances.

Yours etc.,
A PASS HOLDER.

Oct. 3rd.

A ROAD NUISANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am not the only resident in Bombay who has tried to draw attention to one of the greatest nuisances in our main streets, viz., the ubiquitous crawling ticca ghari without a fare. They are a serious obstacle to all traffic, and in addition a very dangerous one.

I understand that there is a regulation to the effect that empty gharis are not to wander haphazard about the streets looking for fares; but are to wait at the numerous stands until called for. I say "looking for fares," but the gharrywallah seems to look for nothing but trouble as a rule, and behaves as if he was the only moving object in the street. He also has a playful habit of suddenly turning his horse round at right angles to the stream of traffic without giving any warning, and it is only often by a miracle that very serious accidents do not often happen.

Surely, the police might include the checking of this nuisance among their duties? At present they seem quite oblivious to the fact. If some of these lazy loafing ghary drivers were fined, or their licences cancelled, it would doubtless have the effect of preventing this nuisance.—Yours. etc.

INTERESTED.

Oct. 3.

CENSORSHIP IN NIDIA.

THE SEIZURE OF MR. BLUNT'S BOOKS.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE INDIA OFFICE.

Mr. Wilfrid Blunt writes to India:—Some weeks ago you alluded to the fact that a parcel of my books about Egypt, which had been ordered with others by a highly respectable Indian bookselling firm, Messrs. Ram Krishna, of Lahore, of their publisher, Mr. Fisher Unwin, in London, had been opened on arrival at Karachi by the Collector of Customs there, and the volumes in question abstracted, and after several months returned in a mutilated state to the shipper, certain passages in them having been officially marked as objectionable, and in an unsaleable condition.

I think it will interest your readers to learn the curious explanation now given by the Indian Government, after repeated questions asked in Parliament by Mr. John Dillon, who has just forwarded Mr. Montagu's official letter to me with the remark, "You will see from it (Mr. Montagu's letter) that the authorities in India evidently adopted an indirect method of blocking the sale of your books in India without committing themselves to actually proscribing them. . . The wording of the law is quoted in Mr. Montagu's letter seems to me outrageous. . . . . It is quite plain that they brought pressure to bear on the bookseller while the books were detained at Karachi."

Though the pecuniary loss to Mr. Fisher Unwin and of repute to myself in this affair may be small, it seems to me that a principle of some importance is involved in its well worthy of your attention. It is a good example of the queer shifts to which a despotic Government is put which pretends not to be despotic yet governs by despotic methods. In Russia a book censorship is openly and directly exercised at the frontiers, and we, in England, call it an abuse of power when our books and periodicals are returned to us with passages officially deleted. In India the same thing is done, but the Government, by a trick, evades its responsibility. My books, it appears now, are "not prohibited" in India; only prevented from entering the country in a saleable condition. I would remark that the volumes in question are no new publications, but have been many years issued and gone through several editions; they contain almost nothing about India. One of the passages most freely underlined is a reprint of my poem, "The Wind and the Whirlwind," an ancient protest in verse against the bombardment of Alexandria, published as long ago as 1883.

Yours faithfully,
Wilfrid Seawen Blunt.

Enclosure No. 1.

India Office,
Whitehall, S. W.,
August 22, 1913.

Dear Mr. Dillon,—I was sorry not to have received a report from India as to the seizure of Mr. Wilfrid S. Blunt's works at Karachi when you raised the question for the second time on the 14th August. I enclose a summary of the information we have now received. The Indian Press Act, as you know, was anxiously discussed in every clause before it passed into law in its present form; and I think there can be no doubt that the authorities with whom the final decision in such cases rests, are studiously moderate in the use of their powers. The machinery on which they have to rely must necessarily, in some instances, cause delay and inconvenience; but that, I am afraid, is a risk which private firms must be prepared to face under the law as it stands.

Yours faithfully,
Ed. Montagu.

J. Dillon, Esq., M.P.
House of Commons.

Enclosure No. 2.

Seizure by the Customs authorities at Karachi of certain books by Mr. Wilfrid Seawen Blunt.

The Government of India have reported to the following effect. A case of books was received by the Customs authorities at Karachi on the 10th January. The invoice was produced by the consignee's agents on the 27th January, and on the 31st the consignment was allowed to pass, except six copies of "Parliaments (*sic*) of Justice underBritish Rule in Egypt," and six copies of the "Secret History of the English Occupation of Egypt," by Wilfrid Seawen Blunt. These volumes were detained by the Customs authorities on the ground that they appeared likely to cause disaffection.

(Section 13 of the Indian Press Act, No. 1 of 1910, provides that "the Chief Customs Officer or other officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf may detain any package brought, whether by land or sea, into British India which he suspects to contain any newspapers, books, or other documents of the nature described in Section 4, Sub-section I" [*i.e., inter alia* any documents that are "likely, directly or indirectly, to excite disaffection towards His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India"] "and shall forthwith forward copies of any newspapers, books, or other documents found therein to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf to be disposed of in such manner as the Local Government may direct.")

One copy of each work was accordingly submitted through the Commissioner in Sind to the Government of Bombay, who instructed the Commissioner on the 5th March that the books should be permitted to pass. The consignee's agents were informed, removed all the twelve volumes on the 20th March, and reshipped them in accordance with instructions received from the consignees (Messrs. Ram Krishna and Co., of Lahore), who had informed their agents on the 26th February that they no longer required the books.

The books in question have not been proscribed in India; but as will be seen from the section of the Indian Press Act quoted above, the Chief Customs Officer used the discretion vested in him by law to obtain orders as to the admission of the works.

HINDU UNIVERSITY FUND.

41 LAKHS COLLECTED.

The collections for the second fortnight of September, 1913, amount to over 3 lakhs. These include one lakh each of the Hon. Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nundy of Cassimbazar (Murshidabad) and of Babu Brajendra Kishore Roy Choudhury, Zamindar of Gauripur (Mymensingh), Rs. 25,000 of the Hon. Dr. Sundarlal in payment of the concluding balance of his donation of one lakh, and Rs. 75,000 of the Hon. Raja Kirsto Das Law and Brothers.

It is hoped there will be no difficulty in getting in the course of the next few weeks the balance of the remaining few lakhs to make up the required minimum of 50 lakhs. The despatch conveying the Secretary of State's orders on the representation of the University Society on the questions of the affiliation of Colleges, the recognition of Schools situate outside Benares, and the University being named the Hindu University of Benares, and on other points,—is awaited by every incoming mail.

If all goes well, the organisers of the movement are in hopes of being able to approach Government for legislation constituting the University being undertaken in the ensuing winter session of the Council.

The following is the statement showing the amount of donations to the Hindu University, received from 16th September to 30th September, 1913:—

Brought forward, Rs. 24,24,857-11-0; Prafulla Nath Tagore, Calcutta, Rs. 2,000; Ramoni Kanta Roy, Calcutta, Rs. 1,000; Bhabendra Chandra Roy, Calcutta, Rs. 500; Bishwanath Singh, Benares, Rs. 15-4-0; Ranjit Singh, Meerut, Rs. 10; Sita Ram, Basti, Rs. 5; Dr. Amir Sahai, Agra, Rs. 10; Dr. Desraj Ranjit Singh, Allahabad, Rs. 25; Dr. Mulchand & Parshottam Das Pandan, Allahabad, Rs. 50; Namal Kishore, Allahabad, Rs. 25; Collections from Allahabad Rs. 28-8-0; Collections from Kotah, Rs. 66; Collections from Bareilly, Rs. 50; Collections from Badaun, Rs. 400; Collections from Sitapur, Rs. 36; M. Murlidhar & B. Chail Beharihal, Sitapur, Rs. 100; Maharaj Singh, Sitapur, Rs. 100; Narhada Prasad, Sitapur, Rs. 31; Someshwar Dutt, Sitapur, Rs. 500; Sheo Prasad, Sitapur, Rs. 101; Gaya Prasad, Sitapur, Rs. 25; Ajodhia Prasad, Rs. 40; Manorath Ram, Sitapur, Rs. 25; Chotey Lal, Sitapur, Rs. 200; Ram Sarup, Sitapur, Rs. 100; Lalit Behari, Sitapur, Rs. 100; Lachman Prasad, Sitapur, Rs. 50; Lachman Das & Govind Prasad, Sitapur, Rs. 25; Debi Prasad & Manna Lal, Sitapur, Rs. 51; Balmakund, Sitapur, Rs. 15; Servants of P. Ganesh Lal, Sitapur, Rs. 109; The Hon'ble Dr. Sundar Lal, Completing his Rs. 1,00,000), Allahabad, Rs. 25,000; Bishumbhu Nath Bhargava, Allahabad, Rs. 50; Ram Kishen Das, Allahabad, Rs. 11; Madho Prasad, Allahabad, Rs. 10; Bhagwan Lal, Meerut, Rs. 45; Ajodhia Prasad, Moradabad, Rs. 2-1-0; Raj Behari Lal, Badaun, Rs. 25; Lakshmi Kant, Muzaffurnagar, Rs. 5; Nihal Singh (on his son's marriage), Bikaner, Rs. 50; Niadarmal Ganga Ram, Saharanpur, Re. 1; Murli Lal, Chamgra Lal, Saharanpur, Rs. 1,500; Dwarkanath Chakravarty, Calcutta, Rs. 1,000; Girdhari, Unao, Rs. 2; Kanahiya Lal, Unao, Re. 1; In deposit with Secretary, Calcutta Branch:—H. H. the Maharaja of Thasunbazar, Rs. 1,00,000; Brojendra Kishore Roy Chowdhuri, Calcutta, Rs. 1,00,000; Raja Krishto Das Law and Brothers Rs. 75,000; Total, Rs. 27,32,343-8-0; Valuation of perpetual annuities of Rs. 48,695, granted by Jodhpur, Kashmere & Bikaner Darbars at 3½ per cent., Rs. 13,71,428; Grand total Rs. 41,04,771-8-0.

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall and Officers, the "Band" of the Sherwood Foresters, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall, (Bandmaster), will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand, on Saturday, 4th October, commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

Weather permitting.

Marche.....The Grand Duke.....Lortying.
Overture ..... Festival ..... Leutner.
A. Cornet Solo.....Song Thora.....Adams.
B. Dance (Char.)...Lubby Lulu...Fletcher.
Rhapsody ..... Slavonic ..... Friedemann.
Valse.....The Merry Peasant...Leo Fall.
Selection...The Girl in the Taxi...Gilbert.
Potpourri (of)...Old Favourite Airs...Arr. Finck.

BAND AT BANDRA.

By kind permission of Col. R. E. P. Pigott, C.I.E., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, at Bandra Point on Sunday, 5th instant, commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

March.....Under the Banner of Victory...Blon.
Overture..... Zampa ..... Herold.
Valse .....Whirl of the Waltz.....Sincke.
Selection...The Persian Princess...Jones.
Porto Rican Dance.....Rosita.....Missud.
Song.....Love come from Fairy' land.....Sincke.
Selection ..... Arcadians ..... Monekton.
Gavotte..... Hearts & Flowers.....Tobani.
Two Steps .....Catch Me.....Higgs.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is an additional list of passengers per s.s. Egypt, sailing on 4th October, 1913:—

Mr J Southall, Mr W J Price, Mr M Casling, Mr J S Campbell, Mr Ram Anant, Mr O Sauer, Mrs J H Sharpe, Mr J Ramsden, Mr M D Jeejeebhoy, Mr E Lissenkoff, Mr S I Hosain, Mr A D Blascheck, Mr Tough, Dr H Vallance, Mr Mustafa Khan, Mr G S Curtis, Mr S M Thorne, Mrs A N M Swanton, child, infant & nurse, Mr M K Heera-Maneck, Mr R Turner, Mr C J Elton, Lieut.-Col. W R G Cordue, Capt H C Agnew, Mr Goodall, Mr B K Mautri, Mr Dewjee Hirachand, Mr P V Gharpurey, Mr T G Rutherford, Mr Macnab, and Mr A Muir.

PARSI NEW YEAR.

PATETI CELEBRATION IN LONDON.

CLAIMS OF ANTIQUITY.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Association of Europe the Parsis in London celebrated their New Year by holding a banquet at Restaurant Frascati on Friday 12th September, 1913, when Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, the President of the Association was in the chair.

About a hundred members and friends were present including Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit, Sir Cawasji and Lady Jehangir, Miss Humabai Petit, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Tata, Mr. and Mrs. Rustam Powvalla, Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Kanny, Mr. and Mrs. Saklatwalla, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Mody, Mrs. Boye, Mrs. D. P. Cama, Mrs. Dubash, Miss Baiai L. Palamkote, Mrs. E. A. Vakil, Mrs. Doctor, Mr. M. S. Vakharia, Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Miss Bomanji, Mr. C. Rustamji, Mr. N. J. Moola (Hon. Secretary), Mr. Spitam Cama, Mr. F. D. Vatcha, Mr. R. L. Batliboi, Mr. P. C. Tarapore, Mr. M. M. Gandevia and others.

Sir Muncherjee rejoiced at seeing such a large gathering of Parsis assembled to celebrate the New Year and to wish "Sal Moobarak" to one another. He observed that the gathering was unique inasmuch as never before such a large number had attended a Pateti Dinner. He spoke of the importance of the gathering as expressing the unanimity of the Parsi community which was more necessary now than at any previous time. In enumerating the aims and objects of the Association he said that an important side of its work was to extend help to Parsis in this country but this did not mean encouraging them to remain here without any serious reason when the real sphere of their activity was in India. He deprecated the idea of of a few of the Parsis in London who eked out an uncertain and unprofitable existence here on the mere chance of something turning up. Sir Muncherjee read letters of apology from Lord Sydenham and Lord Lamington ex-Governors of Bombay, expressing their regret at their inability to accept the Association's invitation owing to their absence from town. In the course of his letter Lord Sydenham wrote: "The Parsis were very kind to me in Bombay and my associations with them will be a pleasant memory as long as I live."

After the Royal toasts had been honoured Sir Dinshaw Petit proposed the Pateti Moobarak in very felicitous terms and wished all a happy New Year.

He referred to the controversy on the subject of the date of the Parsi New Year, whether it should be September or March, and observed that though the trend of modern Parsi opinion is in favour of commencing the Parsi New Year from the Jamshedi Navroz day which falls in March on the day of the Vernal Equinox, Pateti has claims of its own on account of its antiquity.

In the absence of Mr. J. H. Thomas, member of Parliament for Derby, who was to propose the toast of the Parsi Community, Mr. P. C. Tarapore took it. In an eloquent speech he recounted the achievements of the small but active Parsi community, reminded his hearers in the words of Emerson that all history is a record of minorities, and that it is pedantry to estimate a nation by its census to the square mile. The noble record of the past urged for a like realisation of the responsibility to the future. An important duty was to encourage improved sanitation to prevent overcrowding and by scholarships and other means to give young Parsis opportunities to take up their right place in the progressive movements in India.

Sir Cawasji Jehangir in responding to the toast of the community laid stress on the advance made in the direction of female education, and the importance of further progress in that sphere.

Mr. K. M. Taleyarkhan proposed the toast of the Parsi Association of Europe to which the Hon. Secretary, Mr. M. J. Moolla made a response.

The Visitors' toast was proposed by Mr. E. J. Khory and replied to by Mr. Rustam Powvalla and Mr. C. Rustamji.

"The Ladies" was proposed by Mr. A. P. Sabawalla and responded to by Mr. R. D. Rutnagar.

While proposing the toast to the Chairman, Mr. M. J. Antia referred to the great services rendered to the Parsi community and to India by Sir Muncherjee and gave an eloquent expression to his feelings, of love, respect and admiration of the Veteran Chairman, who by his noble qualities of head and heart, had endeared himself to all who had the good fortune to come in contact with him. Sir Muncherjee suitably replied and remarked that the high praise lavished on him by Mr. Antia had made him blush. The members thereafter dispersed late at night.

For many years Messrs. Cassell have specialised in Nature-study volumes, and the latest addition to their series of books upon this subject will be "Cassell's Natural History," which will deal with all the latest discoveries in Nature Science and contains photographs taken direct from Nature in natural colours, as well as an abundance of photographs.

Printed and published by Bhushun Chandra Roy for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medow St. Fort, Bombay.

SECRET KEPT FOR 5,000 YEARS.

HATCHING EGGS IN ANCIENT EGYPT.

EYELID TEST INSTEAD OF THERMOMETERS.

The Birmingham correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" wrote on Sept. 12:—

The agricultural section of the British Association sprang a surprise upon the whole fraternity of scientific savants at Bimington by announcing that the art of hatching fowl's eggs by artificial means is 5,000 years old.

Egypt, it appears, is the home of the incubator. There the work of hatching eggs was relegated to special families as far back as 3,000 B.C., and even to-day it proceeds from father to son. So much secrecy is observed in the process that even the ordinary Egyptian is in complete ignorance of the methods employed.

One prevailing impression, said Mr. W. H. Cadman, who introduced the subject, was that the families in charge of the work went into the ovens and hatched the eggs by sitting on them themselves.

Mr. Cadman proceeded to describe the Egyptian egg ovens, in which as many as 7,000 eggs could be heated at a time. A broody hen was almost unknown in the country, he added. For thousands of years the attendants of the ovens did not use thermometers, but gauged the beat by placing the eggs in contact with the sensitive skin of the eyelids. Even the Encyclopaedia Britannica contains but scant information on the subject, and dismisses it with the remark that "the secrets of the proceess are regarded with religious zeal, and the individuals who practise it are held under plighted word not to divulge them. But two French officers who accompanied Napoleon on his Egyptian campaign had published a little book on it 80 years ago."

So excellent are these Egyptian ovens, said Mr. Cadman in conclusion, that last year when he was consulted by the Egyptian Department of Agriculture on the advisability of introducing European incubators he re[illegible]inst the suggestion, because he found the native ovens superior. He also suggested that they should be introduced into England, since about 500 of these ovens could produce 120 million chickens a year.

FOR AND AGAINST CANALS.

Lord Shuttleworth and Sir J. Purser Griffiths made desperate efforts to convince the economic section of the need of the improvement and unification of English waterways and canals.

Lord Shuttleworth, whose paper was read to the meeting in his absence, said that the 1906 Commission had done its part, and it now rested with the traders and their organisations to press its recommendations on Parliament. Our fine network of connected waterways had remained unimproved since 1830, and a forward policy would greatly benefit both railways and canals, for the present tendency to transfer industries to the coast would be arrested.

Sir J. Purser Griffiths also dwelt on our undeveloped rivers and our 5,000 miles of absolete canals, but his glowing picture of the prosperity of the Belgian and French waterways received a decided check when Mr. W. H. Ackworth, K.C., maintained that a forward canal policy cannot be economically justified. Canals as a means of export, he said, are necessarily and inherently inferior to railways, because their capital cost is higher, their carrying capacity is smaller, and they will be a permanent tax on the people.

Mr. Ackworth was not alone in condemning schemes for regenerating canals. Mr. G. R. Gebb, a vice-president of the Institute of Civil Engineers, said he had come to the conclusion, after 25 years of careful study, that traders did not want new canals. They would infinitely prefer lower railway rates. There was not the slightest prospect, he added, of obtaining a reasonable return for the outlay necessary to the scheme, whatever the Royal Commission of 1906 had recommended.

When Mr. Neville Chamberlain returned to the defence of the Commission he encountered some very stiff opposition. It is surprising how tremendously serious are the discussions of the economic section, for no man's view is allowed to go unchallenged. Mr. Chamberlain said that the whole ground of the railway opposition to the proposals of the Waterways Association was that they were afraid of the competition of the canals, and that the railway directors' sympathy with the ratepayers was only simulated in order to cover the real ground of objection.

AERIAL PROPELLERS FOR BARGES.

Mr. L. Blin Desbleds made a suggestion to the Engineering Section, which might have helped to soften these objections to a national railway system. He proposed that the lackadaisical boathorse should be supplanted by aerial propellers in canal barges. This method of propulsion would be cheaper, while the average speed of barges would be raised if necessary, to 50 miles an hour.

GREAT PHYSICISTS ON RADIATION.

The storm centre of the Association to-day was the room in which mathematicians and physicists met to wrangle over, rather than discuss, radiation. Here were assembled the leading European lights on the subject—Sir Oliver Lodge, Sir Joseph Larmor, Lord Rayleigh, Sir William Ramsay, Professor Laurentz, and Madame Curie.

Radiation is the only phenomenon in connection with which the ether of space can be studied, and the scientific world has been palpitating for this debate, in which the great controversialists would be brought face to face for the first time. The audience contained very few women, and even the few who were present soon walked out when they found the speakers severely technical and abstruse, and elucidating their views on electrons and ether by a series of algebraic formulæ.

The chief honour of the controversy rested with Professor Laurentz, the famous Leyden electrical expert. In wonderfully good and charmingly accented English he managed to show that everyone who disagreed with him was holding on to an obsolete theory, and he claimed every interrupting critic of the mystic symbols which he pasted over the blackboard as a convert to his own views.

NEXT YEAR'S PRESIDENT ELECTED.

At a meeting of the General Committee Professor William Bateson was chosen as president for next year's congrees, which is to be held in Australia. Professor Bateson, who was formerly Professor of Biology at Cambridge, is director of the John Innes Horticultural Institution at Merton, Surrey.

The British Association congress of 1916 is to be held at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

HOW WE EVOLVED FROM THE APE

SECRET OF UGLY MEN AND LOVELY WOMEN

Walk into a restaurant or theatre, and you will be struck at once, by the beauty of the women and the ugliness of the men. Why? Because man, from his earliest evolution, has shown a tendency to select the most beautiful females in marriage, while woman has been content with "any old face."

That, at any rate, was the theory put forward by the learned anthropologists of the British Association, wrote the Birmingham correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" on Sept. 15, who agreed that in the selection of a partner woman has few or no æsthetic instincts, no sense of the beautiful.

The discussion began with Professor Garveth Read's paper on the differentiation of man from the anthropoids. That he has sprung from the ape is not questioned, and among the reasons for his differentiated evolution Professor Read enumerated his original liking for flesh. This led him to abandon the pastime of swinging on his tail for nuts in trees, and to lead an open life on the plain, where his early struggles began, bringing in their train increasing intelligence.

Dr. Harry Campbell followed with the factors which have determined his evolution from the ape. It was with reluctance he confessed that the institution of polygamy was the first of these factors. Social relationships rested on brute force. The greater the homo-simian's muscular strength, the more numerous and more beautiful his wives. Man, he said, has been the finest fighter of all the animals in the world, and of his strggles, first with nature, then with his rivals for the affections of woman, and lastly with the members of other tribes he owes his human evolution.

"Intellectual evolution," he concluded, "is now at an end, because the factors which caused it are inoperative. We are now evolving the moral side and the superman of the future will be the perfect moral type."

The ground was now prepared for the discussion on the æsthetic qualities of the sexes. Dr. Robinson explained that man's articulate speech is due to the formation of his chin; that the more pleasing appearance of his chin as compared with that of the anthropoid is due to the innate sense of the beautiful in woman, and that the female had therefore played an important part in differentiating her spouse from the ape.

"But we know that the anthropoid and early man was bearded," a professor interposed.

Other professors then said that in those days the majority of women were bearded, but these were not in favour among men, and we are thus indebted to men for the survival of beauty in women and indebted to women for ugliness in men.

AN "UNSINKABLE MATTRESS."

A large firm in Paris is hard at work just now carrying out a big order for a new patent mattress which is said to be unsinkable. This raft-like bedding is filled with a vegetable material which is not only light and soft and supple, but cannot sink. Each of the new mattresses will therefore says the "Evening Standard" constitute an admirable little raft in the case of shipwreck. As every passenger must have a mattress while on boardship it is held that this new invention should be invaluable, as performing the double duty of supporting him in his slumbers and, if need be, of bearing him on the surface of the sea. (It is stated that several large shipping companies have decided to replace the bedding on their vessels by mattresses of the new type.

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83	9	85	4	69	8	760 90	59	0	65	8	62	2
89	5	88	8	75	0	810 x 90	61	8	68	0	64	7
9	0	100	8	86	4	760 x 100	70	0	77	4	0	0
0	0	107	8	93	8	810 x 100	74	8	82	12	0	0
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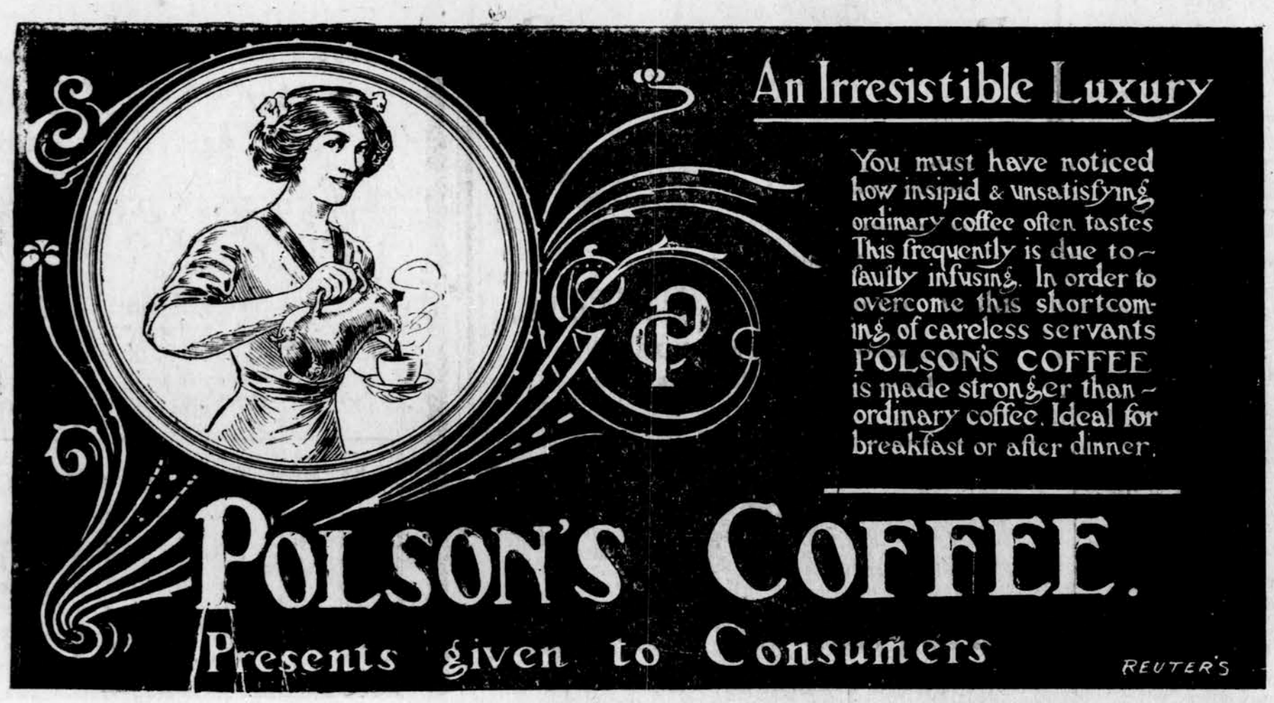
An Irresistible Luxury
You must have noticed how insipid & unsatisfying ordinary coffee often tastes This frequently is due to faulty infusing. In order to overcome this shortcoming of careless servants POLSON'S COFFEE is made stronger than ordinary coffee. Ideal for breakfast or after dinner.
POLSON'S COFFEE.
Presents given to Consumers
REUTER'S

THE NAME—

POLSON

ON COFFEE IS A GUARANTEE OF

PURITY AND EXCELLENCE.

Is pure and wholesome beyond question and possesses great digestive properties. To ensure Satisfaction always ask for "POLSONS" COFFEE.

GET ACQUAINTED:—

Your Grocer will INTRODUCE you to POLSONS COFFEE and you'll be FAST FRIENDS for ever thereafter.

Printed and published by Rhushuk Chandra Roy for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medow St. Fort, Bombay.